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NEW GREECE SEEN IN WORK FOR REFUGEES

Commission Is Dissolved After Seven Years of Constructive Action

1,250,000 PERSONS WERE CARED FOR

Record Called One of Finest Pages in History of League of Nations

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — In seven years the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission, established by the League of Nations, but always under American chairmanship, has taken 1,250,000 penniless, naked, morally and physically uprooted refugees and given them farms, homes, villages, tools, methods of developing into a sturdy, prosperous, indigenous population.

"This," as a grateful representative of the Greek Government said, "will always be one of the finest pages in League history"—a page which came to a close Dec. 31, 1930, when the commission was dissolved, its work finished.

The refugees now have the means of defending themselves and working out their economic and social future. They still need supervision and care, but this will be furnished by the Greek Government. Practically the same staff of Greeks, which functioned under the direction of the commission and has now become an expert civil service, will continue to look after the refugees.

When, in 1922, a vast tide of immigrants, amounting almost to a quarter of the then residents of the Greek State poured into Macedonia and Thrace from all parts of the Ottoman Empire, the Athens Government was nearly overwhelmed. Modern Greece tottered on the verge of collapse. The Government could only appeal to the League of Nations, which, following constructive suggestions made by the Greeks themselves, founded the Refugee Settlement Commission.

Million Found Hungry

The commission went to Macedonia where it found nearly a million hungry, shelterless people, without any common origin, without any cohesion, only supposed to have followed some agricultural calling, dumped down on a country ravaged by wars, lately annexed to Greece, little known, and without its former inhabitants who might have furnished valuable information. Not only had emergency food

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Order to Poland Builds Up Reich's Faith in League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 26—The attitude of the Council at Geneva in demanding Poland's respect for the right of German minorities has given much needed strength to the League of Nations support in Germany and in general removed much of the tenseness over the situation.

Geneva's action has also rendered it considerably more difficult for those forces in Germany which oppose the calm attitude of the Reich's Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, to overthrow him. Thus Germany may be able to pursue a conservative course.

This is of great importance at the present time of growing nationalism, with its demands for more intransigeance on foreign political questions.

Germany has always regarded the League with suspicion, believing it to be an institution for preservation of the status quo arising out of the Treaty of Versailles. Now it is felt that Germany, too, may find protection at Geneva of its interests.

One Liberal paper writes that in pre-war times, when no League existed, the German-Polish conflict would have led to a heated exchange of diplomatic notes and possibly worse.

SUGAR MEN PROTEST CUBAN ALCOHOL BILL

HAVANA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sugar producers throughout Cuba are voicing protests against enactment by the Senate of a proposed bill to divert a certain quantity of the sugar surplus toward the manufacture of alcohol which would be mixed with gasoline for operation of internal combustion engines.

The sugar producers declare that, while they are eager to consider any plan which would aid them in disposing of their surpluses, they are opposed to the bill primarily because it would place the sugar market partially under government control. The bill is expected to come up in the Senate this week.

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Australian Movies Gain 70 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Australia

ADMISSIONS to picture shows in Australia rose by more than 70 per cent during the last year, according to returns from the entertainments tax, while admissions to the legitimate theaters fell by 50 per cent in the same period.

The report of the Commonwealth Tax Commission further shows that there are 24,419 taxpayers liable to pay federal land tax, which exempts all land below an unimproved value of £5000. The yield of the tax is £2,577,179.

There are 257,939 taxpayers assessed for income tax with an aggregate taxable income of £119,154,310, yielding an aggregate tax of £2,619,227.

Hoover Stands Firmly Against Wet G. O. P. Plea

Leaders Argue He Cannot Alter Position Even If So Disposed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Despite alarmist protests from wet Republican quarters following Mr. Hoover's dry pronouncement in his message to Congress accompanying the prohibition report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, political leaders here are generally agreed that the 1932 campaign will see no change from the President's 1928 position on this issue.

The political liabilities in changing his stand, wholly aside from his convictions regarding the advantages accruing from prohibition, are declared by political tacticians as making it certain that the President will stand steadfast in his dry pronouncement.

The wets he cannot hope to win, it is declared, because he will not go to the lengths, complete repeal, they demand. On the other hand, any wavering on the dry side would cost him the most powerful organized backing that he could count on.

With this situation confronting him, why, political leaders inquire, should Mr. Hoover reverse himself? Particularly, they add, when he is convinced of the efficacy and desirability of prohibition and has repeatedly and positively declared himself against repeal.

Hazards in Dry Stand

Of course the President's dry stand means political hazards, particularly in industrial centers and the East. It is from these places that the whole outcry against his message came. These localities are wet. They were wet in 1928 and are expected to be no less so in 1932.

In a second term race, carrying the handicaps of a great economic crisis and the usual personal and political losses that every President experiences, Mr. Hoover unquestionably will face a more determined front on the wet-and-dry question in these places than he did in his 1928 campaign when he was a "fresh" man.

Likewise, it is not at all improbable that the old "solid South" will vote for a wet Democratic candidate, if he is otherwise acceptable. Republican leaders will fight to preserve the President's southern gains in 1928, but they do not minimize the likelihood of losing some of them in 1932.

But while the industrial centers are unquestionably wet, this does not mean that the states in which they

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Finance Board Reports Savings

Stoppage of financial leaks in various city departments was traced in the annual report of the Boston Finance Commission, based on its 1930 investigations of local conditions.

In its campaign to reduce waste and curtail expenses, the commission reported savings of $100,000 in unwarranted claims against the city for damages caused by defects in the highway system, of $200,000 effected by a permanent check-up on highway construction work, and of many more thousands as a result of a study of delinquent tax collections and of purchasing methods in the Boston School Department.

The commission further pointed out that its investigations had brought about improved administration at the Deer Island House of Correction, a recast of the water supply system, standardization of purchasing methods in the school department, and establishment of more efficient administration of the department of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Of particular importance, the report stressed the reorganization effected in departments connected with water supply income. As a result of the investigation, assessors, collectors, lawyers, auditors and other city officials are working together to further improve the water supply system, the report stated.

CRANE OFF TO EGYPT TO VISIT IBN SAUD

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Charles Richard Crane, former Minister to China, who recently accepted the post of honorary adviser to the Chinese Nationalist Government, sailed for Egypt last night on the Conte Biancamano in quest of an interview with Ibn Saud, whom he termed the most important Arab since Muhammad.

Church Fund Provides Relief in Arkansas Drought Region

Many Needy Cases Attended by Field Representative of Christian Science Board—Bills Are Paid and Necessities Distributed

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOXIE, Ark., Jan. 26—Drought relief work under auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has been initiated in and about Walnut Ridge, a mile from here in the center of a hard-hit farming region.

The Field Representative is Frederick A. Herminghaus of St. Louis, who has done similar duty in disbursing the relief fund of The Mother Church after other major disasters in recent years.

The territory in northeastern Arkansas in which The Mother Church has begun its relief endeavors, is a region populated chiefly by white tenant farmers, struggling along even in normal times with the most meager resources. Cotton is the chief crop. The drought, the fall of cotton below cost of production, and the general disappearance of credit locally, save under highly favored circumstances, have caused need among these people.

The towns also are suffering, not so urgently, but to a great degree. Children forced to stay out of school because of lack of clothes and books have been provided with the means to return, out of The Mother Church relief fund. Taxes have been paid in some cases, on property which threatened to go into default. Several homes have been saved from foreclosure by meeting payments past due.

Back in the woods out of sight of a little-traveled road, a family was found to be without a thing to eat. Word of the Red Cross supplies had not yet penetrated into this seclusion. The farmer, who was a tenant working a tract of 24 acres he rented, also was short of feed for his two mules, which represented his principal wealth. The mules were mortgaged and the farmer had no other source of credit. The family was short of clothing. Two of the six children were

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EXPLORER TO USE PLANE IN WILDS OF ORINOCO AREA

Dickey Announces Fifth Expedition—Seeks White Indians

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey will leave here on his fifth expedition to the upper Orinoco region of Venezuela on March 14, he has announced. Dr. Dickey, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Dickey, will include a small airplane in his equipment, to be used for aerial survey of the headwaters of the river. Other members of the expedition will include Sargent Child, zoological research worker; a geologist, a geographer, an aviator and a radio operator.

Dr. Dickey said he hoped to penetrate a vast territory comprising 3600 square miles which has never been visited by white men. There he hopes to find the white Indian tribes of which the Guaharibos have told him. He hopes to obtain some good "shots" at the native game with his camera. Dr. Dickey said, but he never kills the animals except when necessary for eating.

The expedition is officially known as the Dickey Orinoco Expedition for the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation. Its primary object will be to make archaeological, ethnological, geographical and zoological investigations. It will remain at least six months in the region, Dr. Dickey said, and will be equipped to stay one year if results warrant.

The numerous rapids in the upper Orinoco make the use of a hydroplane impractical, he said, but excellent landing fields for an airplane may be found behind the hills that border the river on the pampas about 1600 miles from its mouth and 50 miles from the source.

The expedition will go from Trinidad by steamer to Ciudad Bolivar, 125 miles up the Orinoco. From there the party will travel in dugout canoes equipped with outboard motors. The airplane and other freight will be shipped by sailboat the first 800 miles up the river and then transported by trucks now stationed along the route.

Dr. Dickey had his last expedition to the upper Orinoco region in the summer of 1930, when the party discovered a number of primitive Indian tribes and reached a point within approximately 50 miles of the river's source.

ITALIANS DEFEAT REBELS IN LIBYA

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—Italian Colonial troops routed a band of natives in severe fighting Saturday at Et Tag in the heart of the Cufra Oasis region of Libya, and hoisted the flag over the town. Two officers and two native soldiers were killed and 16 natives were wounded.

The oasis zone in Cufra has long been an objective of the Colonial authorities after the conquest of the Fezzan region. Operations began Jan. 1 over a 500-mile front. A decisive action which began Jan. 19 continued until the tribesmen, seeing themselves surrounded, fled in disorder.

The operations have been directed by Marshal Badoglio, Governor of the Province.

Road Marks Suggested as Guide for Aviators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Main line, hard-surfaced highways over the United States may soon have huge figures and letters painted on their surface for the guidance of aviators.

Letters 30 feet across, carrying the map number of the route and the state or federal symbol, painted in yellow, were suggested today by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, in a communication to each of 48 state highway commissions.

MOSCOW MOVES TO CLEAR AWAY TRAIN BLOCKADE

Drastic Penalties Drafted for Interruption of Transportation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 26—Apparently with the purpose of improving operation of the overloaded Soviet transportation system, the Soviet Government published yesterday a Draconian law prescribing capital punishment for malicious and 10 years' imprisonment for nonmalicious violation of transport discipline.

This may be expressed in such forms as nonobservance of the rules of movement or poor repair of locomotives, provided such violation "involved or could involve injury or destruction of rolling stock, track, delay in dispatching trains or boats, accumulation of empty cars at places of loading, stoppage of cars, boats and other activities, causing nonfulfillment of government plans of shipment or threat to punctuality and safety of movement."

Explanation of this severe legislation may be found in the fact that transport has lagged behind development of other branches of Soviet economic activities, so that drastic improvement is necessary if the ambitious industrial production and construction plans of the present year are to be assured.

Among symptoms of the overstrained condition of transportation are the habitual late arrival of trains, failure to reach the projected figure of freight car loadings and accumulation of freight, of which some is perishable and some urgently needed at various railroad junctions.

Complaint has already been voiced against the decree issued Jan. 18 mobilizing into the transportation service engineers employed in other fields as unsatisfactorily carried out because the institutions where these engineers work often do not desire to transfer them and the engineers themselves strongly desire to remain in Moscow rather than work in the provinces.

In harmony with the appeal of the War Commissar, K. E. Voroshiloff, that young Communists should display a greater interest in military affairs, the Congress of the Union of Communist Youth today published a resolution containing the following passage:

"The Congress commissions the central committee of the Union of Communist Youth to take all necessary measures for broader participation of the union in strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union, especially for helping the valiant Red army, navy and air force."

The Congress considers impossible the remaining in the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth of persons who underestimate the various menaces, do not take military training, and do not prepare themselves for impending battles.

Soviet Union to Import Big Staff of Technicians

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—Unable to produce technicians in great numbers themselves, the Soviet authorities will seek 13,000 engineers and technical experts this year to aid in completing the five-year industrialization plan.

Most of the 13,000 will be Germans but there will be a large number of Americans among them. Of the number 3000 will be engineers, 3000 foremen and 7000 skilled workers.

At present there are more than 4000 foreign specialists under individual contracts by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in addition to 2000 or more employees of 124 large foreign companies having technical aid contracts with the Government.

SAN SALVADOR CUTS SALARIES

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 24 (By U. P.)—A reduction of $3,100,000 in the 1931 budget with many salary cuts was decreed yesterday. The new budget will total $9,400,000, compared to $12,500,000 last year. Cabinet ministers were ordered to reduce salaries from 5 to 25 per cent in their departments.

IDLE TOTAL SET AT NEAR 5,000,000 IN CITY SURVEY

Woods Gives Data Collected on Policy Holders of Insurance Firm

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Between 4,800,000 and 5,000,000 persons were unemployed in the United States during the first week in December, statistical data released yesterday by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, indicated.

In what served as a counteracting announcement today, Colonel Woods pointed to plans evolved by community groups throughout the nation to provide employment, as bright proofs of American ingenuity.

The unemployment figure means that approximately 10 per cent of the total number of persons with gainful occupations were unemployed at the time that the census was taken, Colonel Woods pointed out.

The estimate was based on a census of the unemployed in 46 large cities taken by the agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on Dec. 8 and 9. The count was restricted to industrial policy holders of the insurance company, representing a group which is believed to be most seriously affected by decreased employment. The survey covered a total of 213,787 families in which there were 355,759 wage or salary earners, or an average of 1.7 workers per family.

271,132 at Work

The enumerators found that in these 213,787 families a total of 271,132 individuals were at work on Dec. 8 and 9 and of this number, 195,309, or 54.9 per cent of all workers, were working full time, and 75,823, or 21.3 per cent, were working part time. The total number without work in these families was 85,627, or 23.8 per cent.

In submitting the results of the census to the President's committee, Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that it had made no attempt to interpret these figures in

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Laval Labors to Recruit New French Cabinet

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 26—Pierre Laval, Senator, former Minister of Labor in the André Tardieu Government, is attempting to form a coalition Cabinet of conciliation between the parties of the Left and Right. He is being assisted in his consultations with political leaders by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, who has returned from Geneva.

M. Briand, while still at the League of Nations Council meeting, was the first to be invited by President Doumergue to attempt to form a government as successor to the Jules Theodore Steeg Ministry, which resigned on Thursday. He declined to attempt to recruit what would have been his thirteenth Cabinet because his work as Foreign Minister is too heavy to permit his undertaking the functions of Prime Minister in addition.

Although M. Laval failed, after three days of strenuous effort, to form a Cabinet during the last ministerial crisis in December, his prospects of success are now considerably brighter.

The Steeg experiment has shown that Radicals, supported by the Socialists and by a few votes from the Center groups in the Chamber of Deputies, cannot expect to maintain an enduring majority in Parliament. They are, therefore, more inclined toward conciliation with parties of the Right.

Although the Radicals, who are the strongest party group on the Left side of the Chamber, appear to have overcome some of their antagonism toward M. Tardieu personally, it remains to be seen whether they can find any basis for a working agreement with the strongest party group on the Right side of the House led by Louis Marin. If this can be accomplished M. Laval will realize his principal desire, which is to band all party groups, extending from the Socialists on the Left to the extreme Nationalists on the Right, in a single bloc which would insure his Government a safe majority of about 100.

Excavators Use 3500-Year-Old Bricks to Build Railway Station at Diggings

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—What is said to be the oldest railroad station in the world, in point of material used in its construction, has been erected at Tell Billah in Mesopotamia, to aid archaeological excavations.

A report to the University of Pennsylvania Museum states that bricks dating back to the reign of King Ashurnasirpal, more than 3500 years ago, were used to build the one-story station on the Khornsabad Railroad.

The report, from the archaeological expedition by the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad, states the station provides the expedition with a shipping depot and storage house close to excavations being made at Tell Billah.

The recent discovery of important archaeological material at Tell Billah, including unusually fine painted pottery and a collection of bronze weapons, was also revealed in the report, made to Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the university museum.

The first month of excavation at Tell Billah resulted in the finding of many remains of the Assyrian occupancy of the site in the first millennium B. C., Prof. Ephraim A. Speiser, field director of the expedition, said in the report.

"The second month's work has established unmistakable contacts with the people who occupied the huge mound of a millennium earlier," Professor Speiser stated.

"The lowest strata promise perhaps the most interesting results. A trial trench sunk at the base of the eastern slope has revealed a cyclopean retaining wall in some sections as high as 10 feet and six feet wide. Its length remains unknown for part of the wall is still underground.

"Outside of the wall we recovered a fairly complete collection of bronze weapons. There are lance-butts over a foot long with incised decorations of feathered arrows; a lance-head with ridged blade and a finely turned octagonal bulb at the half; a splendid ax-head with a prominent and well-made spine, an edge and a mallet.

"What may lie behind the massive wall no one can predict. A number of weeks' work will be required before we can hope to solve the question."

Gandhi Re-emerges

GANDHI has been in jail at Poona from May 5 to Jan. 26. The Mahatma's arrest was the outcome of the civil disobedience policy which he started March 12 on behalf of the Nationalist Congress.

On that date he began his "March to the Sea," leading 70 followers in slow procession for the one hundred miles from Allahabad to Dandi, on the Gulf of Cambay. Here salt manufacture was started in violation of British law.

After his arrest, his followers continued the program, nearly 60,000 being arrested, more than 23,000 of whom are still under detention. In the fighting about 100 persons were killed and nearly 450 wounded.

Meanwhile the report of the Simon Commission on a new constitution for India was issued June 10, and on Nov. 12 the Round Table Conference opened in London to develop the scheme.

Boycott of British goods, culminating in the picketing of all cloth stores in July, has been pushed without cease.

Whether a general amnesty for all political prisoners held in India will be granted has still to be decided.

The word Mahatma signifies "Holy One."

GANDHI'S VIEWS LIKELY TO GUIDE INDIA'S DECISION

Release of Congress Chiefs by Viceroy Opens Way to Discussion of Peace

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 26—Unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the working committee of the All-India National Congress promulgated by Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, yesterday, opens a new phase in the political situation of the country. Gandhi left the jail at Poona today.

While general amnesty for all political prisoners has been sought by the Congress, the view is held here that the Viceroy's action in releasing the leaders to enable them to consider the speech of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, is the first move toward reconciliation and likely to have a definite influence in restoring peace throughout India.

As various leaders of the Congress have been in jails all over the land, it is unlikely they will be able to get together for several days, but opinion is strong that the Viceroy's decision will receive cordial response from Congress members generally and will tend to form the necessary atmosphere of good will for dispassionate consideration of the findings of the Round Table Conference.

It is known that the executive committee of the Congress at a recent meeting at Allahabad drafted a decision on the British Premier's speech, but postponed publication pending return of the London delegates. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Allahabad committee, acting without its responsible leaders, has left the door open for considering the British Government's declaration—a fact which prompts opinion that the Congress may revert to constitutional methods, although to what extent the released extremists will further proposals for considering the new constitution as drafted by the conference cannot be foreseen.

Meanwhile the entire country is waiting for a statement from Gandhi. It is expected that a division among the released leaders will lead to support of the new constitution in Congress, with extremists, including Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, forming a left wing that will continue to harass the Government. But on every hand is evidence that the country is widely favorable to the British Government's declaration of policy and the Premier's speech.

Such condemnations and criticisms as there have been have principally been confined to a small circle and individuals. Hindu and Moslem groups in the Legislative Assembly have declared themselves favorable to considering the situation in light of the London decisions, and a general tone of moderation with view to action along constitutional lines is emerging from political chaos that has marked India in recent months.

Speaking generally Hindus appear to be ready to accept the foreshadowed constitution, although reservations are made by some leaders concerning details which have yet to be fitted into the main scheme.

Muhammadans have stated that the Premier's speech is "an event unique in significance in the history of nations" and that an attempt has been made to meet India's political aspirations. But Gandhi holds the key to the situation.

TWO GROUPS HEAR RAILROAD PLANS FOR NEW ENGLAND

Rhode Island and the Boston Chamber Projects Are Discussion Topics

Railroad consolidation within and without New England was the subject of discussion by two Massachusetts organizations today.

The executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held private meetings at which the question was considered as it affects New England.

Members and officers of the Chambers of Commerce of Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., explained to the Associated Industries group the details of the so-called Rhode Island plan by which the New England roads would be divided between the proposed four big trunk-line systems of the Hoover plan.

The governing board of the Maritime Association, of which Gerrit Fort is chairman, discussed and amplified its policy toward the consolidation program as previously determined.

Long before the Rhode Island plan came out, the Maritime Association went on record as "strongly urging that the welfare of the New England seaports would be best served by establishment of at least three competitive routes to and from the middle West, should any plan for consolidation with lines beyond New England be finally adopted." This policy was communicated to the New England Governors' Committee.

While the Maritime Association policy lacks the detail which accompanies the Rhode Island plan, it is more or less similar to that plan, point out shipping men here, and the meeting this afternoon is understood to be for amplification of the program.

The Maritime Association is on record as opposed to any plan contemplating a consolidation of the New England railroads into one system, on the ground that an all New England system would not be in accord with the transportation act, which calls for the preservation of competition and the maintenance of existing routes and channels of trade and commerce as fully as possible and wherever practicable.

The Rhode Island plan was described to the Associated Industries by C. J. France of the industrial division of the Providence Chamber of Commerce. He outlined the plan as follows:

New Haven to be allocated jointly to Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio.

Boston & Albany, from Albany through Springfield to Boston, to be integrated with New York Central.

Main line of Boston & Maine from Mechanicville, N. Y. to Boston to be integrated with Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate.

Central Vermont from New London to Canadian border to be integrated with Canadian National.

That part of the B. & M. now leased to Canadian Pacific to be integrated with Pacific.

Rutland and New York, Ontario & Western to be allocated to various trunk lines to connect New England ports with foot of Lake Ontario and head of St. Lawrence.

SOFIA PLANS PACT WITH JUGOSLAVIA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 26—Arriving here from Geneva, Andrei Liaptcheff, Prime Minister, has announced that negotiations for a commercial treaty with Jugoslavia will begin soon and that probably the outstanding disputes between Greece and Bulgaria will be settled without delay.

Most people here are convinced that Mr. Liaptcheff took the unusual measure of going personally to Geneva and meeting European diplomats for the first time since the World War for the express purpose of obtaining certain financial favors designed to enable the state to tide over the present desperate situation. The mission, however, is said to have failed completely, and this, it is felt, will diminish the prestige of the present régime still more and accentuate the present vehement demand among the masses for a Government change.

BUENOS AIRES BUSY ON FAIR

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 26 (By U. P.)—Construction of buildings and pavilions for the British Trade Exposition in Palermo, a suburb, is being rushed in order to assure completion before March 14, opening day of the exposition. One thousand laborers are working on the buildings now and exposition officials said more would be employed next week.

BETTER WORK CONDITIONS IS AIM IN EAST

Officials of Seven States Close Conference in Albany

INSURANCE FOR IDLE IS GOAL OF PROGRAM

Uniformity in Industrial Tax and Labor Laws Also Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26—A three-fold program, involving additional conference and research, and directed toward better balanced labor conditions, uniformity in industrial taxes and labor laws, and the possible ultimate goal of unemployment insurance, is the result of the three-day conference of Governors and representatives of seven eastern states which closed here yesterday.

Statements issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, in behalf of the conference, left no doubt that the delegates had been impressed with the arguments by economists in behalf of unemployment reserves, as offering the surest approach to long-term stabilization of industry.

The state officials, however, made clear that they are not committed to any program for unemployment insurance, though conceding its "vital" nature.

Prospects of some accomplishment in this direction was offered, nevertheless, in the decision of the governors to pursue their investigations further, with more conferences and committee studies into the general field of stabilization.

Clearing House Sought

Three steps were agreed upon at the conference, as follows: Wilbur T. Cross, Governor of Connecticut, will ask the Yale School of Human Relations to set up a clearing house for exchange of unemployment data in seven eastern states represented in the conference, as a means of guiding the migration of labor.

A conference will be called to meet in New York City soon, probably at the invitation of Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, to make a comparative study of labor and corporation tax laws in the seven states.

Governor Roosevelt will call a conference at New York City of representatives of the seven states to "examine into unemployment reserves or insurance as a preventive or relief for unemployment."

The obvious care with which the group is approaching any insurance scheme was made evident in Governor Roosevelt's announcement, which indicated there is to be nothing binding on the states as the immediate outcome of forthcoming sessions.

This evidently was in answer to the precaution voiced by Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, that states imposing unemployment insurance on industry would be at a disadvantage in retaining industries in competition with other states having no such provisions.

Work to Continue

That the work of the conference should be continued was, however, an outstanding result, interpreted as an initiation of coöperative effort among the states which may have a far-reaching effect. It was shown that New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Rhode Island contain 49 per cent of the nation's pay roll.

On this point the final announcement made by Governor Roosevelt said: "The final topic, and one which seemed to many of those present at this conference the most vital of all subjects discussed, relates to a possible American plan or plans for the creation of unemployment reserves, sometimes referred to as unemployment insurance."

Respecting the work of the conference to be called on corporation tax and labor laws, the Governor's statement said: "Through a long period of years, Governors' conferences have always favored greater uniformity in laws. The special problem of labor and tax laws has an indirect though very definite bearing on the stabilization of industry. In other words, industry and the workers as a whole would be benefited by a greater uniformity in the laws in these industrial states."

As to the plan for an interstate employment exchange, the statement was made that "if this proves a success during an experimental period, some way undoubtedly can be found to make a clearing house permanent."

FISH SOVIET INQUIRY PROPOSAL FAVORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Representatives from lumber states today approved a proposal of Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, to confer with state and Commerce Department officials on sending a commission to Soviet Russia to investigate alleged forced and convict labor conditions.

Mr. Fish wanted an investigation to include wheat, cotton, petroleum and manganese as well as lumber. Permission should be sought from the Soviet Union before sending such a commission, and a refusal should be considered as presumptive evidence of the use of convict labor, he said.

3,713,767 IN CUBA

HAVANA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Cuba's population totals 3,713,767, the Census Bureau announced today. Havana itself has 550,079 inhabitants.

IDLE TOTAL SET AT NEAR 5,000,000 IN CITY SURVEY

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terms of the unemployment throughout the country.

"In the first place," said Mr. Ecker, "we realize that these surveys were made in the larger cities of the country where industry is more concentrated and where unemployment is usually most severe. The rural and small-town populations, which were not covered in this survey, are generally assumed to experience better conditions.

"It is particularly true in any year," Mr. Ecker continued, "that the first week of December is a period when, because of inventory taking and other seasonable factors, unemployment is higher than in any other period of the year. Probably most important is the generally accepted view that our industrial policy holders show higher unemployment rates than the community as a whole.

"Finally, our definition of unemployment had of necessity to be so general as to include a small number of persons who were not strictly employable. For this reason a small number of sick persons and others who were not actively seeking employment were included in our total of unemployed. We do not believe that this source of error is a serious one."

Made by Federal Group

The estimate of total unemployed for the entire country, based on the Metropolitan survey, was made for the President's committee by government statisticians. In their report to Colonel Woods, they said: "The April census showed the same tendency, noted in Mr. Ecker's letter, for unemployemn to be concentrated in the large cities. The number of jobless in these 46 cities amounted to 3.49 per cent of their population, while only 1.61 per cent of the population of the remainder of the country were reported as jobless. Thus, of the total number of 2,508,000 jobless persons enumerated by the census, 986,997, or about 39 per cent, were located in these 46 cities, the total population of which is only 23 per cent of that of the entire country.

"If the same relation between the number of unemployed in these cities to the number in the country as a whole now exists, it would appear that the estimated unemployment of 1,810,000 to 1,990,000 in these cities is between 39 and 40 per cent of the total unemployment in the entire United States.

Figured on this basis, total unemployment in the first week of December was between 4,600,000 and 5,060,000, but in view of the liberal estimate of unemployment among the higher grade salaried workers—who were not included in the Metropolitan survey—it seems probable that the total number of wholly unemployed persons in the United States in the first week of December, 1930, was between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total number of persons with gainful occupations.

"It must be remembered that such a figure is only a very rough approximation, being based upon a number of assumptions that unfortunataly cannot be verified at the present time," the report concluded.

Reports Encouraging

Although it is practically impossible to gather statistics on the number of odd and full-time jobs provided by individual householders or groups, encouraging reports of the manner in which these job campaigns have advanced are being received by the committee, he said. Purely emotional appeals have given way to more definite action and suggestions, and the machinery of job finding and job distribution is functioning much more effectually, according to Colonel Woods.

"One of the most interesting plans to come to our attention," he said, "is the Buffalo civic plan to provide a job for an emergency worker in almost every block in the city.

"In Enid, Okla., labor vouchers for a day's work have been sold to citizens to forward the odd-job campaign. In Petersburg, Va., citizens have signed pledges to provide a definite number of hours of work on the basis of an estimate of the total number of extra hours of work necessary to meet the emergency.

"The Philadelphia Committee on Work reports that it is placing 300 persons daily on emergency jobs, such as clearing vacant lots, and furbishing up hospitals, compiling traffic counts and preparing breakfasts for poor school children.

"The Employment Committee of Morrisville, Pa., has arranged, through private financing, to build 25 houses to provide emergency jobs. At least one community has given jobs by hiring collectors of delinquent taxes. Others have placed watchmen at street crossings near schools.

"In another, a civic organization has hired workers to displace obliterated and damaged street signs, and in another city they are seeing that every house is numbered.

"Corvallis, Ore.; Springfield, O., and Wilmington, Del., are some of the communities which have stressed the remodeling and repair of homes through organized campaigns. In Pittsburgh, the demolition of obsolete and unsafe buildings has been promoted.

"Last fall, numerous suggestions for 'sprucing up' were made. Since then, the list has been augmented greatly by the ingenuity of the communities. While practically every day we receive reports of new ways to provide work, we have yet to learn of a community running out of things that need doing."

HOOVER STANDS FIRMLY AGAINST WET G.O.P. PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

are located are not dry. President Hoover carried New York State by an enormous vote in 1928. The Republican gubernatorial candidate in that state in 1930, a wet, lost it to a Democratic wet by a vote that approximated that of the President's majority there two years previous.

The 1930 vote showed clearly that upstate dry New York will not support a wet Republican and, rather than vote for a Democrat, did not vote at all. This makes it evident that the only chance a Republican presidential candidate has in the crucial State of New York is to be acceptably dry.

It is much the same in Pennsylvania, the big cities of which are wet. Yet Gov. Gifford Pinchot, a dry, twice defeated wet opponents, the last time despite widespread desertions by wet Republican leaders. Without Pennsylvania and New York no Republican candidate can hope to be elected President.

On this basis alone, it seems certain that the presidential candidate of 1932 will be a dry, and for the same reasons it is generally accepted in political quarters that the Democratic standard bearer will be a wet.

It is now evident that the President has been subjected to intense pressure from wet Republican quarters on his dry stand. Immediately following his message he was stormed with telegraphic and telephonic protests from wets. Republican leaders from New York City, wet protagonists, rushed to Washington and urged him to deny the dry interpretation put on his statement.

This the President refused to do. Cabinet and other sources, however, did undertake to say that the President had not been entirely accurately understood, endeavoring apparently to give out the impression that while he was opposed to the revision suggestion of the law commission he had not said that he was against revision altogether.

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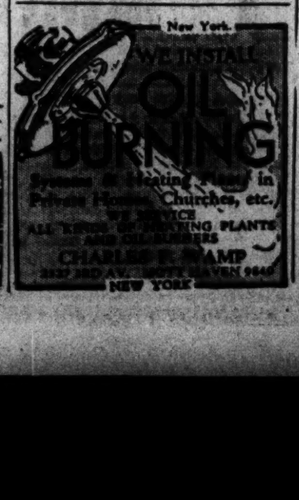
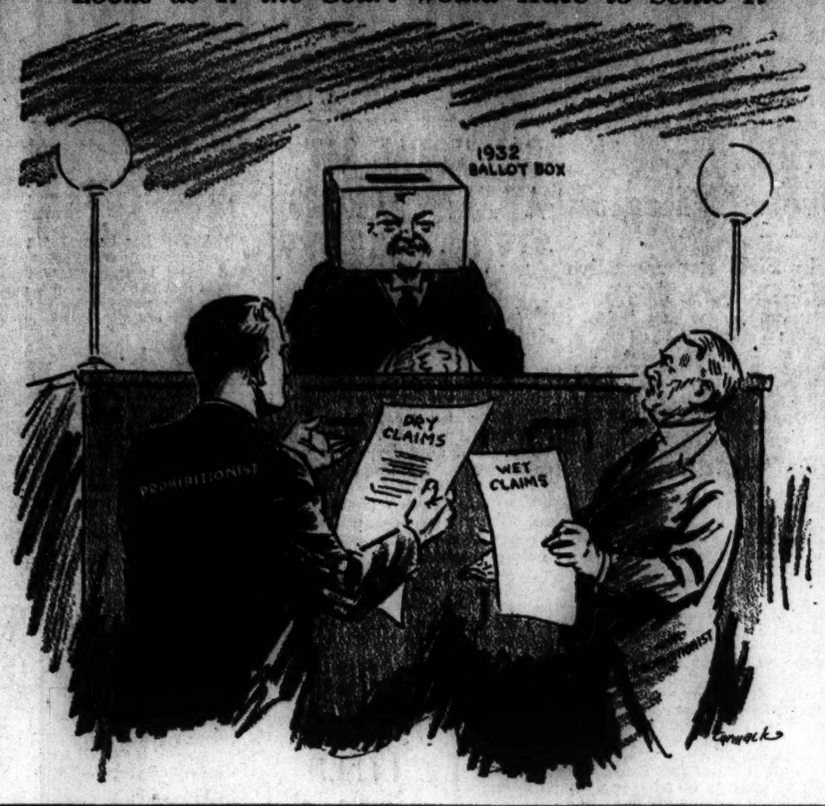


Looks as If the Court Would Have to Settle It



Wet Evils and Dry Benefits Show Balance in Law Report

Wickersham Board Puts One Against the Other in Logical Fact and Conclusion—Contrasts 'Speakeasy' With Old-Time Saloon

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Four of the 11 members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement favored immediate change from prohibition to the modified Swedish liquor control system; two others recommended such change if a period of further trial did not bring prompt improvement in enforcement; a seventh member urged immediate revision of the law without specifying the exact form it should take, while finally two more recommended immediate repeal.

Why did nine out of a commission membership of only 11 reach such conclusions, either urging change or considering its possibility?

The following facts and observations gathered from the section of their voluminous report dealing with enforcement perhaps give the answer:

Here as elsewhere there is a balanced presentation of facts and conclusions which gives some comfort to one side of the protracted dry law debate even while it simultaneously seems to be offering certain arguments to the other. For example, the commission discusses the problem of the "speakeasy." Numerous as these now are, the membership concludes, they are far less numerous than the old-time saloon and they dispense less liquor, so that a credit must be chalked up to the prohibition law.

On the other hand, the "speakeasy" is an unlawful institution and its continued presence brings a phase of social demoralization which is of serious concern to good citizens, and which enforcement seems so far powerless to stamp out. Against the gain on the dry side, the commission says the public must weigh and judge the ill effect of the other. It says:

See Gain Despite "Speakeasies"

"'Speakeasies,' even where they approximate the old-time open saloon, have few of the attractions which were used to bring customers to those drinking places and induce them to stay there and spend their money. Probably a much greater number of those who patronize them can afford to do so than was true in case of the saloon.

"Thus the closing of the saloon has been a gain even if 'speakeasies' abound. But the saloon was not an unlawful institution. Where it was not carried on in defiance of law its patrons were not assisting in maintaining an unlawful enterprise. Against the gain in eliminating the saloon must be weighed the demoralizing effect of the régime of more or less protected 'speakeasies' upon regard for law and upon law and order generally.

"Unless the number of 'speakeasies' can be substantially and permanently diminished, enforcement cannot be held satisfactory."

The discussion of "speakeasies" falls into a longer section concerning the testimony as to the prevalence of liquor lawlessness.

"Not the least demoralizing feature of enforcement of national prohibition," the commission says, "is the development of open or hardly disguised drinking winked at by those in charge in respectable places where respectable people gather.

People of wealth, professional and business men, public officials and tourists are drinking in hotels, cafés and tourist camps under circumstances where at least knowledge on the part of those in charge that the liquor comes in unlawfully is an inescapable inference.

Sometimes this becomes so flagrant that for a time pressure is brought to stop or to limit it. But on the whole, it goes on throughout the country in spite of the rulings that furnishing the accessories for drinking with knowledge of how they are to be used is an offense. The pressure from patrons, the state of public opinion, and the difficulty of obtaining proof, make it almost impossible to reach these things."

Is it difficult to get liquor? The commission asks. Does the present price of liquor give evidence as to the enforcement situation? The commission answers, "A fair index of the effectiveness of enforcement is furnished by the prices at which liquor may be had in different localities."

Does not Reach Source

"As to this," it says, "there is significantly uniform evidence that while certain kinds of imported wines command high prices and now and then the pressure of enforcement raises all prices for a time at some one spot, whisky of good quality is obtainable substantially everywhere at prices not extravagant for persons of means. It is true many cannot afford these prices and for them a large amount of cheap, poor grade, or even poisonous liquor is constantly produced and is in general circulation.

"The conclusion is that enforcement is not reaching the sources of production and distribution so as materially to affect the supply."

There is evidence of law violation in cities of even such typically dry states as Virginia and Kansas, the commission reports, while in states that are frankly "wet" and particularly those which have not given local police cooperation, "it is obvious that there is not effective enforcement of prohibition."

The commission concludes on this score:

"It is true that the chief centers of nonenforcement or ineffective enforcement are the cities. But since 1920 the United States has been preponderantly urban. A failure of enforcement in the cities is a failure in the major part of the land in population and influence.

"Enforcement is at its best in the rural communities in those states where there was already long-established state prohibition before the National Prohibition Act."

Federal Forces Inadequate

Without genuine cooperation by the state police authorities, the commission reports, it is apparent "that the federal forces are wholly inadequate thoroughly to enforce the law against speakeasies, bootleggers and small distillers."

The commission does not mince matters on the subject of "corruption," which it discusses as follows:

"As to corruption it is sufficient to refer to the reported decisions of the courts during the past decade in all parts of the country, which reveal a succession of prosecutions for conspiracies, sometimes involving the police, prosecuting and administrative organizations of whole communities; to the flagrant corruption disclosed in conection with diversions of industrial alcohol and unlawful production of beer; to the record of federal prohibition administration as to which cases of corruption have been continuous and corruption has appeared in services which in the past had been above suspicion; to the records of state police organizations; to the revelations as to police corruption in every type of municipality, large and small, throughout the decade; to the conditions as to prosecution revealed in surveys of criminal justice in many parts of the land; to the evidence of connection between corrupt local politics and gangs and the organized unlawful liquor traffic, and of systematic collection of tribute from that traffic for corrupt political purposes.

Corruption More Extensive

"There have been other eras of corruption. Indeed, such eras are likely to follow wars. Also there was much corruption in connection with the regulation of the liquor traffic before prohibition. But the present régime of corruption in connection with the liquor traffic is operating in a new and larger field and is more extensive."

The commission returns to its frequently expressed idea that prohibition "got off to a bad start," and after listing a variety of causes for this belief, declares that educational activities practically ceased when the dry law was passed. The commission says:

"Finally, enforcement was relied on in and of itself without any reinforcing activities to promote observance. After the passing of the National Prohibition Act, the educational activities toward a public opinion opposed to the use of intoxicating liquor gradually lost their impetus and largely became dormant.

"For a decade little or nothing has been done in this connection, although such activities were peculiarly needed in an era of relaxing of standards of conduct and general free self-assertion.

"As a result too heavy a burden was put upon enforcement from the beginning and during the critical period in its history."

PRESIDENT URIBURU TAKES CUT IN SALARY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 24 (By U. P.)—Salary reductions affecting all government employees from Provisional President Jose Uriburu down were decreed yesterday. President Uriburu's monthly salary was reduced 22.35 per cent, or from $2400 to $1864.

The decree also continued the 1930 budget in force for the first month of 1931, pending further study of the 1931 budget, which has tentatively been set at $195,000,000, or a reduction of $45,000,000 from last year's.

Basic Trades Respond to Seasonal Increase

THE way in which basic industries have responded to the seasonal influences making for business revival, has been the outstanding development of the new year, according to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"From numerous branches of manufacture and from various sections of the country have come the reports of increasing output and rising employment," the company's publication notes, and expresses the belief that, on the whole, "the situation is unquestionably better than it was a month ago."

NEW GREECE SEEN IN WORK FOR REFUGEES

(Continued from Page 1)

and shelter to be furnished, but actual exploration of the country had to begin.

Topographers, agricultural experts, hydraulic engineers and builders came upon the scene. The task was not that of a mere commission, it was that of a government itself, and the Refugee Commission, taking over large divisions of Greek governmental departments, established outposts all over the invaded provinces. Money was available through a series of international loans arranged by the financial section of the League.

Gradually the physical part of the work began to be done. Farms were given to refugee families but they had to be taught to use them. Many experiments were tried: some groups of refugees had to be moved as many as five times before suitable locations were found where they could earn a living from the soil. Intensive cultivation was prescribed by the number of refugees and the limited territory available.

Had to Be Taught

Unlike immigrants in new countries, where extensive methods of farming make up for inexperience, these refugees had to be taught to be experts. Those who knew how or could learn to keep cattle were furnished with stock, others were helped to establish vineyards, others olive groves, others tobacco or wheat fields. Still others were quite unsuited to farm life and were slowly fitted into towns where they carried on their former callings.

Only with difficulty were many prevented from leaving their farms after a first setback and from following any nomadic huckster trade in which they would inevitably have failed.

The material work of establishing the refugees was not so hard as the moral task of attaching them to the soil so that the material work might be permanent. These refugees had been struck, as it were, by a thunderbolt. Many were no longer young or vigorous. Many were bereaved of their natural protectors. In slow stages they were rehabilitated morally.

It was the courage, effort and energy of many of the refugees themselves which made installation, housing, and distribution of land efficacious. As confidence sprang up again in their hearts the work proceeded more rapidly.

Made Itself Reality

A second period: maintenance and preservation, followed the original installation. Then, by complete decentralization of its work, the commission made itself a reality to the peasants. Describing one office, it is reported that the courtyard, where the offices were lodged, was filled from morning till night with peasants coming from every part of the province to settle their business. They found themselves at home there. They knew that they would be received; that their request would be examined; that they would take an agent of the commission back with them to their village if the solution required; and that in all cases the solution would be given without delay.

In its seven years of operation the commission spent less than $400 per family. With this money it built houses, bought land and made every family a self-supporting unit. Some of the money will be repaid by Turkish reparations, the rest will come from the refugees themselves. For maintenance the commission spent less than $6 per family per year. This modest sum gave them more genuine help than is furnished by the average government from taxes many times higher.

The Greek Government has an extensive program of agricultural development and improvement to carry on the work begun by the Refugee Commission. Already the good effects of a huge immigrant population are felt in Greece. Country districts have been peopled, crops extended and improved, both agricultural and industrial production increased.

Summarizing the effects of the restoration on Greece, Charles P. Howland, a former chairman of the commission, writes: "The work of settlement has also been of great moral effect. It has restored confidence in the country, it has reëstablished faith in the heart of the people where dismay and demoralization once reigned. The economic restoration has quite naturally brought about moral regeneration of the whole country, a fact which proves that defeat, if borne with courage and dignity, can be a greater stimulus toward progress than victory."

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

On Jan. 1, 1931, gross assets of Continental Insurance Company totaled $88,389,396, and policy holders' surplus was $54,467,216. Reserves for contingencies and dividends were $3,300,000. Interest, dividends and rents earned for 1930 were $6,383,390, compared with $4,563,832 for 1929.

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TIME LIMIT SET FOR AGREEMENT ON SHOALS BILL

Conference End on Jan. 28 Proposed If Differences Are Not Patched Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Members of the Senate and House conference on Muscle Shoals legislation, threatened with dissolution if no agreement is reached by Jan. 28, are making strenuous efforts to reconcile their differences.

Although both factions still insist on their respective propositions, a strong desire to avoid responsibility for a breakdown in the negotiations has manifested itself. John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas and minority floor leader, has insisted two more days are enough and has said he will move for dissolution on Jan. 28 unless the conferees can bring in a report of agreement.

There is a general feeling among Administration circles also that this particularly moot question has been mooted long enough and something definite should be done. B. Carroll Reece (R.), Representative from Tennessee, leader of the House conferees, has secured the promise of Senate conferees to hold one more conference and make one more attempt.

In anticipation of this final attempt at reconciliation, Harry M. Wurzbach (R.), Representative from Texas, who was at one time reported to have reached an agreement with George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, delivered a long address in the House on Saturday setting forth his conception of the conflicting points.

Manufacture of fertilizer should be the primary consideration in passing legislation which would provide for the leasing of the nitrogen plant in connection with Muscle Shoals, he maintained. Bearing this primary object in mind he asserted that it would be impossible to secure a lessee to manufacture fertilizer unless the lease will permit said lessee to manufacture and sell by-products at his own discretion after he has supplied the market demand for fertilizer and provided that a surplus of fertilizer containing the equivalent of 2500 tons of nitrate is maintained.

Acceptance of such provisions in the lease would enable the lessee to produce and sell various electrochemicals at his discretion, Mr. Wurzbach explained.

If the Senate conferees will accept this provision, he stands ready, he said, to agree to government sale of electric energy from government built transmission lines as well as from the switchboard.

Senate conferees, led by Mr. Norris, claim, however, that this offer on the part of Mr. Wurzbach tends to cloud the real issue, which is power. They maintain that recent development in the fertilizer industry render the Muscle Shoals plant useless. The lessee, they say, would not be able to sell any fertilizer at all, and therefore the lease would simply turn over the Muscle Shoals plant for the production of profitable electric chemicals without in the least benefiting the farmer.

Quebec's Industry Falls 8.9 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Despite the prevailing depression, manufacturing production in the province of Quebec during the first nine months of 1930 was only 8.9 per cent under the corresponding period in 1929, according to a survey made by the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Small and medium-sized industries have, generally speaking, suffered less than the larger industries. Firms dependent in considerable measure upon exporting their products have been hit hardest. Among the conclusions drawn from the survey are: That the comparatively small reduction in employment of skilled artisans and craftsmen proves that unemployment as a grave problem in Quebec reposes mainly upon the feeble position of the unskilled worker in the economic structure; that the purchasing power of the home market stands out as the greatest guarantee for industrial development today; that the fiscal policy of protecting that market is sound and logical to a greater degree than ever, and that governments in Canada must bend their energies toward maintaining the purchasing power of the great unskilled mass for the general prosperity of the nation.

Notorious Canadian Rumrunner Caught

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The possibility of an investigation with far-reaching complications was seen today in connection with the capture Saturday night by the United States Coast Guard of 21 men comprising the crews of the barge Brooklyn, chartered by the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, the tug Dauntless No. 6, which was towing the barge, and the Canadian rumrunner, Josephine K.

William P. Cluett, master of the rumrunner, was fatally wounded by a shot from Coast Guard Cutter 145, which tore through the bridge, ending a long chase in the lower bay after blanks had failed to stop the fugitive vessel.

Capt. Randolph Ridgley Jr., in command of the New York division of the Coast Guard, this morning, appointed a board of three officers to examine the crew of the cutter.

At the same time federal officials began an examination of the 21 captured men.

Canada Asks Explanation of Firing on Rumrunner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Canadian Government wants information from the American Government on the coast guard's action in firing on the Josephine K off the Jersey coast Saturday.

Hume Wrong, Canadian charge d'affaires, made the request today in a conference with William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

No report on the incident had been received from the Treasury, which has jurisdiction over the coast guard.

Previously, however, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had called at the White House. He issued a statement saying the coast guard "was performing its statutory duty in prevention of smuggling" in the capture of the Canadian schooner.

Cuba Plans Change in Libel Statutes

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (By U. P.)—Cuba's projected printing law, placing the responsibility for all articles appearing in newspapers and other publications on the publisher and not on the author, is to be submitted to Congress soon by President Machado. The measure has the support of the majority of Havana publishers.

The present printing law places the responsibility for libelous articles entirely on the writer. Because of this, it was explained, the only action the Government can take against newspapers publishing what it considers seditious or libelous news, is to close the newspaper plant entirely.

President Machado still continues to refuse to permit Havana's three largest Spanish-language newspapers, El Pais, El Diario de la Marina and El Mundo, to resume publication. The newspapers were closed several weeks ago following publication of news stories offensive to the Government. Dr. Wilfredo Fernandez, a close personal friend of President Machado, conferred at length with the Chief Executive recently on behalf of the publishers of three suspended newspapers, but was unable to persuade the President to lift his ban.

BOURSE PRICES FIRM

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes were 86 francs 90 centimes. Five per cent loan was 102 francs 65 centimes. Exchange on London was 123 francs 88½ centimes. The dollar was quoted at 25 francs 52 centimes.

Directors of Japan's Course at Home and Abroad

MEMBERS OF JAPANESE CABINET IN FULL STATE REGALIA — Acme P & A Photo

Front Row, Left to Right—Viscount Chifuyu Watanabe, Minister of Justice; Magoichi Tawara, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Tasuku Eugi, Minister of Railways; Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Acting Premier; Gen. Issei Ugaki, Army Minister; Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance; Kenzo Adachi, Minister of Home Affairs. Back Row, Left to Right—Takukichi Kawasaki, Chief of the Legislation Bureau; Fujiya Sudzuki, Secretary of the Cabinet; Ryuzo Tanaka, Minister of Education; Chuji Machida, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Genji Matsuda, Minister of Overseas Affairs; Habajiro Koidzumi, Minister of Communications; and Admiral Kiyokazu, Navy Minister.

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Charges by Yosuke Matsuoka, an Opposition leader, that during the London Naval Conference "America promised to modify the immigration exclusion clause if Japan accepted the American proposals on disarmament questions" were denied in Parliament Saturday by Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister and acting Premier.

Replying to Mr. Matsuoka's interpellation about such an alleged secret understanding between Japan and the United States, Baron Shidehara said the charge was entirely unfounded.

"There is no connection whatever between the naval conference and immigration, and never has been," said the Foreign Minister. "I am glad to say Japan's position on immigration gradually is being understood throughout the United States and the Government has optimistic views in the matter. I regret Mr. Matsuoka fails to appreciate the fact that relations between the United States and Japan in recent years are becoming more and more friendly."

Cries of "country's traitor" against the Foreign Minister rose from the Opposition ranks.

REGIONAL PLAN URGES NEW YORK HOUSING SURVEY

Need of Raising Present Standards Is Pointed Out as Essential

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan 26—A detailed survey of housing conditions in New York City to be undertaken either by a special commission with an adequate staff organized for the work, or by a large group of inspectors working under the Tenement House Commissioner, is urged by the Regional Plan of New York in a bulletin today.

Such a survey, which should determine the defects of all existing housing in the city and the means of raising present standards to a minimum necessary for health, safety and public welfare, is one of the first essential steps of a comprehensive housing program for New York City, Regional Plan engineers declare.

The report calls attention to the laxity of city departments more than 50 years ago in enforcing the legal requirements in housing developments, which, it holds, is largely responsible for existing conditions. As an instance, it cites the Tenement House Law of 1867 which prescribed that not more than 65 per cent of any lot should be built upon, and yet officials permitted 85 per cent and even 90 per cent coverage of the lot in subsequent construction. Another provision was that rooms should have a window of at least 12 square feet opening directly upon the public street or yard, and this also was disregarded.

"Failure to get better tenement housing in the past has been due more to defective administration of the laws than the want of adequate laws," the report says. "Amendments are needed in the law, but the greater need to secure more desirable forms of construction is for the city to use effectively the power it now possesses."

Although a housing survey, the improvement of housing laws and strengthening of departments of the city concerned with housing are most desirable, the report continues, until both the city and the courts are willing to enforce regulations necessary for health and safety without regard to the effects of the enforcement on property rights, real improvement in existing housing cannot take place.

Since existing dwellings and not construction must be used to house all except a small percentage of the population, particularly in the lower income levels, it holds that a primary necessity is to determine what improvements in existing structures are needed to make them suitable for habitation.

WETS REPULSED IN ONSLAUGHT ON HOOVER POSITION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—With wets still contending that President Hoover has an "open mind" on modification of prohibition laws despite his message in connection with the national commission report, the Senate is proceeding with consideration of the Howell bill for improving dry law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

Although wets took occasion during the debate over the bill at the last session on Jan. 24 to argue at great length regarding Mr. Hoover's attitude, no progress was made and they were unable to obtain the passage of any amendments which would have vitiated its provisions.

Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, its author, succeeded in defending it successfully during the first stages of debate. Wets made their principal attack on the section of the bill intended to facilitate securing of search warrants maintaining that it will give, in the words of Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, "some of these fanatics the right to invade the privacy of a man's home under the guise of enforcing the prohibition law."

Against this complaint Mr. Howell explained "this is a section from the Sheppard Act, claimed by some to be the law of the District of Columbia today."

"It unquestionably was the law in the District of Columbia for three years," he continued. "Similar provisions are found in connection with the maintenance of public order in almost every city in the Union.

"Do senators think we ought to allow people to stop on the street and drink wherever they see fit? Do they think depots should be places where individuals can congregate and enliven themselves with liquor?"

Instead of being an innovation in prohibition enforcement endangering constitutional right, the section, he says, "is merely the reenactment of a section from a similar law which many claim to be in effect today, and which is the counterpart of the law in effect in nearly every city in the country."

CHINESE CHILDREN GRADE 95 PER CENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Five members of a Chinese family, children of the Rev. T. K. Mah, a minister of the Church of All Nations, in this city, newcomers to Canada, learned the English language, and then headed their respective classes at public school. Joseph, the eldest, not only headed his class but was the only pupil out of 200 who wrote departmental entrance examinations to get 100 marks in every subject. The four other members of the family secured 95 per cent each in their examinations.

In the presence of 400 parents of the pupils, Joseph was presented with a gold medal signaling his attainment at the examinations. "They studied intensely," said Principal Little. "They did not go out as much as the average Canadian boys and girls. In short, they put every bit of energy into their school work."

It was only two years ago that the family came from China to Toronto. The rapidity with which they learned the English language is still a matter of gossip in the Humber Bay district of Toronto.

SMALL PRODUCER DEFENDED BY NYE IN SENATE TALK

North Dakota Member Carries Urge for Oil Inquiry Into Broader Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, arose on the floor of the Senate Saturday as champion of the independent producer against the great combinations, trusts, and chains.

Opening his remarks specifically in favor of an investigation into crude oil and gasoline prices, as advocated by the recent convention of Independent Oil Producers here, Mr. Nye broadened the scope of his remarks to include the entire field of battle between independents and groups.

To aid the independent petroleum producer he introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to determine reasons for the low price of crude oil as contrasted to the selling prices of gasoline and other refined products.

The oil independents made charges while here that the big combinations control oil prices and make use of boycotts, blacklists and other methods of discrimination in an effort to drive them out of the oil business. The investigation would extend to cover the question of interlocking directorates and alleged violations of the anti-trust act.

Turning to the more general subject, Mr. Nye urged consideration of a bill he previously introduced to strengthen the powers of the Federal Trade Commission. It would amend the Clayton Anti-trust Act by granting the commission judicial powers in regard to its findings.

"The purpose of this measure," he said, "is to protect independent oil producers, grocers, druggists, meat packers and others whose business is seriously affected by the chain-store system or manipulations of monopolies.

"A government fails if it cannot protect its own people from itself and agencies of its creation," he declared.

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In those days there was a lot of mystery about animal heat, and its removal from the carcasses was a troublesome problem. The prevailing idea was that if a carcass was chilled too rapidly, the animal heat was driven into the bone, thereby causing sour meat and other difficulties. Accordingly, when weather conditions permitted, the carcasses were allowed to remain in the hanging room overnight; but frequently, when the temperature or direction of the wind changed suddenly, it was necessary — sometimes in the dead of night—to rush the carcasses into the cooler.

Obviously, there was little chilling uniformity or control under such haphazard methods; and the meat often had a dark, unattractive appearance and a tendency to become sticky and short in keeping qualities. Spoilage took heavy toll.

But, under the ever forward-looking policy of Armour and Company, the hanging floor has disappeared from all the Armour plants. So has the imperfect ammonia-coil chill room with its lack of sufficient air circulation and its tendency to freeze carcasses near the coils while others still retained part of the animal heat. No longer does the same curing vat produce a variety of flavors due to uneven chilling. Today the modern "brine spray system" of refrigeration extracts all the heat from all the carcasses, evenly, uniformly, without freezing—in less than ten hours. Temperatures are scientifically determined and controlled, and hourly checked day and night.

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Abstract of Financial Statement
December 31, 1930

Assets	$253,486,535.76
Liabilities	$237,157,153.40
Surplus	$ 16,329,382.36
New Insurance, 1930	$ 137,429,657
Insurance in Force	$1,264,401,948

The amount of $11,100,000, voted for dividend distribution in 1931, maintains the present scale of dividends which has been in operation since 1927. The Company has increased its dividend scale seven times in the last thirty-two years, and during this period no dividend scale of this Company has ever been reduced.

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SOVIET SCHEME APPLIES SPURS TO ITS WORKERS

More Work for Same or Less Pay Objective of Its 'Socialist Stimuli'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—It is a frequent argument against socialism that any system which eliminates or weakens the productive stimulus of individual acquisition would lead to lowered efficiency in economic life.

The Soviet Union is trying to refute that argument by introducing a whole series of what might be called "socialist stimuli" in increased output and productivity in the factories, over and above the incentive of higher pay for more and better work, which already exists.

The most important of these stimuli are known by the following names: (1) Socialist competition; (2) Shock brigades; (3) Conveyor brigades; (4) "Public towing"; (5) Extra industrial financial plan; (6) Self-mobilization.

Factory Competition

(1) Socialist competition is carried on between two or more factories, which are usually in the same branch of industry and are similar in size and production problems. The representatives of the competing factories draw up a formal agreement, each side pledging itself to fulfill certain concrete tasks in such fields as reduction of costs, elimination of waste, more rational use of fuel and raw material and improvement of the quality of the finished product. The signing of these contracts is accompanied by much speech-making and is generally made as impressive as possible with a view to arousing the interest, enthusiasm and local pride of the workers on whom the carrying out of the proposed improvements depends.

(2) Shock brigades are groups of workers who undertake to exceed the normal requirements of output. If necessary they work on evenings and on free days, study and suggest methods by which the factory production can be pushed forward. Inasmuch as the piecework system is widely practiced in Soviet factories the activities of these brigades often lead to a raising of the amount of work which is done for a given rate of pay.

(3) "Conveyor brigades" represent a variation and extension of the shock brigade system. Under this arrangement a piece of work is carried through one department after another by the efforts of picked groups in each department who make themselves responsible for its quick execution.

(4) "Public towing" is a peculiar sounding nautical phrase, which is employed when a plant which has been fulfilling its program well assumes a sort of informal guardianship over one that is lagging behind. Workers from the former plant go to the latter, offer suggestions from their own experience and try to raise morale.

Financial Plan

(5) The extra industrial financial plan reflects the effort which each factory and collective farm is supposed to make to outstrip the production figures which are laid down for it. The deposed Russian Premier, S. I. Sirtsoff, is said to have attacked this experiment on the ground that it placed an undue strain on the workers; but one of the defendants in the recent sabotage trial, Prof. L. K. Ramzine, gladdened the hearts of the Communists by testifying that the initiative of the workers in the factories, expressed in this extra plan, had defeated all the efforts of the saboteurs to hold down production.

(6) "Self-mobilization" has been adopted as a means of combating the prevalent labor shortage without resorting to a law prescribing compulsory labor. Such a law would furnish additional material for those people abroad who agitate against imports from Russia as products of forced labor. Therefore there is strong pressure on workers, engineers, trained specialists of all kinds to declare themselves "self-mobilized," pledging themselves to remain at their posts "till the end of the Five-Year Plan."

Various forms of social and economic pressure are brought against the "fliers" who frequently change their jobs, moving frequently from factory to factory in search of better food and living conditions. Such people are caricatured in the local hand-printed newspaper which almost every large plant edits; labor exchanges are instructed to send them to the least desirable forms of work; in extreme cases they may be expelled from the trade union, which is a very serious matter in the Soviet Union because it entails the loss of a varied series of valuable rights in respect to employment, rent and social services.

Members Praised

On the other hand model members of "shock brigades" are praised and held up to public admiration and receive more tangible rewards in the way of extra supplies of food and clothing and first consideration when places are allotted in rest-homes and sanatoria.

Through socialist competition, shock brigades and similar devices the Soviet régime is attempting to extract from the workers the very thing that excites resistance from the trade unions in capitalist countries; more work for the same pay or even, in some cases, for less pay. The Soviet argument is, of course, that in Russia the workers are laboring for themselves and not for the profit of a private employer.

In some cases this argument, driven home by the greatest propaganda machine in history, which the Soviet Government has at its disposal, may find acceptance; in other cases is marked antagonism between the pacemaking "udarniki," as the members of the shock brigades are called, and the other workers, who resent the idea of being speeded up. Of course in case of conflict the potent resources of the Communist Party and Soviet State apparatus are on the side of the "udarniki."

Brith Shalom Backs Arab-Jew Equality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The axiom that Palestine is a biracial state where Jews and Arabs enjoy identical rights regardless of their relative numbers, is propounded by the British Shalom Society, composed of Jewish intellectuals.

The society circularized all candidates elected to the Jewish Assembly with 10 questions, the most important of which stressed the mutual benefits to be obtained from mixed Arab and Jewish economic social institutions.

The Brith Shalom would have candidates work with the object of the Jewish Assembly agreeing to participate in the Legislative Council of the Government about to be formed, provided the establishment of a Jewish National Home be guaranteed. The national council of Palestinian Jews categorically opposed Jewish participaton, because the Jews are entitled to only two seats out of twelve.

The society's questionnaire among other things asks whether candidates will agree to the employment of a fair number of Arabs in Jewish enterprises and vice-versa.

AUSTRALIANS PLAN UNION OF CHURCHES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Churches in Adelaide are in the forefront of the movement for federation of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, interchanges of pulpits being arranged to stimulate closer fellowship.

Recently 53 Australian churches had interchanges. On that occasion the moderator of the Presbyterian assembly, the Rev. Henry G. Dwyer, declared here that the three churches called themselves different names today, principally because they were proud of their history. "Today," said he, "there is a challenge to make a great adventure of coöperation and coördination, giving the matters common to all Christians their due emphasis. A permanent committee, representative of the three churches, is at work on a plan of union.

CHILDREN'S CENTER PLANNED IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—With the help of a grant from the Commonwealth Fund and a gift of £1500 from an anonymous donor, the Birmingham Education Committee proposes to establish a Child Guidance Center for an experimental period of three years.

At this center, which will be organized much of the lines of similar institutions in America, help and advice will be given to wayward children of school age.

NEW FACILITIES IMPEL ACTIVITY ON GOLD COAST

Power Plant Will Climax Efforts to Stimulate Gold Mining

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCRA, Gold Coast—The greatly increased activity of the mining companies of the Gold Coast during the last 12 months in the development of the extensive gold resources of the territory is expected to reach a climax shortly with the completion of the important water power scheme on the Prah River.

A great power station, situated near the mouth of the river, will supply electricity to all the mines of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, and to the whole colony for general purposes. A revolution in transport facilities, a new deep sea harbor at Takoradi, further geological surveys and successful prospecting caused a 25 per cent increase to nearly £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) in gold output for 1929-30 compared with the previous year.

Up to the middle of the eighteenth century the Gold Coast was one of the two sources from which Europe drew its gold. In 1900 an attempt was made to revive the former great gold industry, under the British flag. The result was partially successful but only 10 companies survive. One, the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, is said to be the richest gold mine in the world.

The reason for the partial failure of 30 years ago lay in the fact that, at that time, not a mile of road or railway existed and no geological survey had been made. The Gold Coast now has two main railway lines, a harbor, and good roads.

The Gold Coast has been generally known to the outside world mainly as one of the chief cocoa producers, and the big Rand mining company groups more or less ignored its gold possibilities under modern conditions. Yet it produced in gold between 1903 and 1921 some £21,600,000 ($108,000,000).

During the last 12 months the big Rand companies have been turning their attention to the region extending from the Prah River westward to the French Ivory Coast and northward to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, the source of most of the medieval gold exports. The majority of these regions have been scarcely scratched and gold seems to exist almost everywhere alike in the rivers, the plains and the hills.

Minister of Health Decries Vaccination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—More fatalities have occurred in Australia from vaccination than from smallpox, according to the admission of the State Minister of Health, declared Basil J. Parkinson at the recent meeting of the Melbourne branch of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection here. Mr. Parkinson added that for the first time a Minister of Health had spoken in favor of abolishing compulsory vaccination. He said that only about 2 per cent of the population is at present vaccinated, parents wisely preferring to take advantage of the conscience clause introduced in 1928.

The president informed the meeting that a clause of an amending health bill declaring vaccination to be no longer compulsory has already passed the Legislative Council and would probably go through the Legislative Assembly also.

International Gathering of Friends Held at New Headquarters in London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The newly erected London headquarters of the Society of Friends has held its first international gathering.

Writing from Launceston Prison in 1656, George Fox foretold that, following his admonition to "go through the world and be valiant for the truth upon earth," the followers of the Society of Friends which he had founded would one day come to "walk cheerfully over the world, answering that of God in every one."

In turning, for a short space, their beautiful new headquarters into what has been called a "house of world friendship and service," followers of the society have offered some general vision of the schools, clubs, mission stations and service centers in all parts of the world which have risen up during the last 270 years.

Along the wide corridors and around the walls of the spacious rooms are ranged exhibits which carry the visitor through the countries of Europe, across the Near East to India and China; south to the lands of Australasia; over the sea to the Americas and to Africa, and back again to London.

Down in the library are displayed six original pamphlets, written between 1660 and 1688 by George Fox himself, to such notorious personages as the Emperor of China, the Sultan of Turkey and others; and, beside them, historic letters—one among them from William Penn, written in 1665 to the Burgomaster and Council of the town of Emden; another, bearing the signature "A. Lincoln," written by the United States President in acknowledgment of a memorial from English friends urging arbitration in the Alabama Case of 1862.

With these is a treasured pamphlet, a call from the Ladies' Philanthropic Association for relief of the distress experienced in Germany after the "long-continued tyranny of Buonaparte and the awful events of the war."

Since those days, and largely through the needs of refugee sufferers following the World War, the work of the Society of Friends has spread itself around the world. Friends literature is published now in 19 languages, and the influence of their peace-loving thinking is having its effect on all peoples in the wiping away of "racial antagonisms; the domination of sex, of class, or nation; slavery under its many guises; cruelty in penology; and narrow conceptions in education which limit man's outlook."

CZECH CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTS YOUNG OFFENDER

New Penal Code Revised Toward Modern Systems of Neighbors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The new penal code for young offenders passed recently by Parliament is the first of a series of revisions undertaken by the Ministry of Justice to bring Czechoslovakia into line with modern ideas on criminology in Austria and Germany, and to unify a system of laws inherited from the pre-war Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, being under Austrian law previously, placed the age of responsibility for crime at 10 years; Slovakia, on the other hand, being under the Hungarian system, deferred it for two years. These form but one example of the duplications and difficulties in administration within the Czechoslovak Republic, at the time of its foundation.

The new law establishes a change of attitude to youthful offenders by refusing to call their acts against society "crimes," but "offenses" or "lapses." Fourteen years is accepted as the age of responsibility, and only then, when it cannot be proved that the offense was committed under the influence of a third person, or that its significance was due to lack of intellectual or moral perception, not realised by the youth in question.

The maximum punishment for youths between 14 and 16 is five years, unless the crime would otherwise be punishable by the extreme penalty; but even then the maximum will be 10 years' imprisonment. In the case of youths over 16 years, the maximum term of punishment will be from 12 to 15 years, which will only be enforced where there are no extenuating circumstances connected with the crime.

No loss of civil or political rights will follow an offense committed, whatever its nature be. The trial will take place not at the place where the offense was committed, but where the youth resides, and will be conducted not by the ordinary courts, but by a special youth court consisting of two professional judges and a lay judge nominated by the Minister of Justice.

If it is deemed to be in the interest of the youth concerned, the public may be excluded and no details of the trial published. In such cases as require a jury, a special "youth senate," including an additional lay judge, will be set up. It is emphasised that as many women as possible should be nominated as lay judges.

It is urged that prisoners over 18 years of age be kept separate from those under 18 years, the younger ones to be under the special supervision of a court commissioner, certain social welfare institutions and a board of supervision, including two lay judges.

During the first reading of the bill the Communist Deputies maintained that, according to its terms, it would be possible for the child of a Communist to be removed from its home and so prevent it from receiving a Communist education. Though such a suggestion was derided by all other parties by way of satisfying the Communists, a special clause was inserted which states that the political, national, social or religious views of a youth or his family, or the kind of education given to such a youth cannot be made the reason for placing him "under observation."

American Engineers Ethiopian Survey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia (Abyssinia)—Word has been received at the American Legation of the safe arrival at Dessie, a small town on the Bashulo River in northern Ethiopia, of the expedition sent out in October by the J. G. White Company of New York in connection with the Lake Tsana project.

This is the first word that has been received from the party since its departure from Addis Abeba for a 1000-mile trip through territory much of which has been rarely, if ever, visited by white men.

The message which was signed by L. B. Roberts of Kansas City, chief engineer of the expedition, stated that he and the other members of the party, D. F. Giboney of Indianapolis and Neil R. McLeod of Upper Montclair, N. J., were all well and enjoying the trip.

The object of the expedition is to make the necessary preliminary surveys in connection with the Lake Tsana project, including those for a road from the watershed of the Hawash near Addis Abeba, to that of the Blue Nile. The party has yet to cross the latter river, which it will do at the great 7000-foot gorge. This chasm although only two-thirds the width of the Grand Canyon is 2000 feet deeper.

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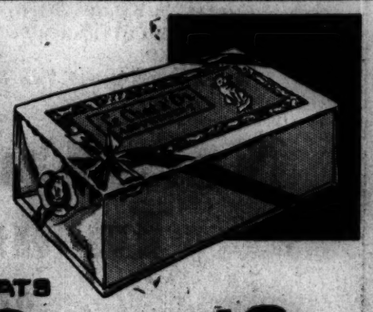

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GENEVA REBUKE TO POLAND HAILED AS BOLD STROKE

League Council Session Declared Greatest Yet in Results

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 26—First evaluations of the work of the League of Nations Council which adjourned late on Saturday estimate the sixty-second session as one of the greatest in League history. The meetings were dominated by the extremely critical conflict between Germany and Poland over the treatment of German minorities in Upper Silesia.

A few minutes before the session ended K. Yoshizawa, of Japan, acting as rapporteur, brought in a report which, while administering a sharp rebuke to Poland for its treatment of minorities, was accepted by August Zaleski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conciliatory mood.

The report is characterized as one of the boldest and ablest strokes ever taken in a discussion of the minorities problem by the League Council. British, French, German and Polish legal experts all contributed to the final solution. Naotake Sato, the Japanese Minister at Brussels, and Francis Sokal, Polish delegate at Geneva, sat up nearly all night on Friday and the legal delegates labored until shortly before the Council met for the last time.

The Council's decision in effect satisfies the four demands put forward by the Germans on Friday. After reviewing the history of terrorism and voting scandals which accompanied the elections last November in Upper Silesia, the report states plainly that the treaties for the protection of German minorities were violated on Polish soil. This admission was the first German demand.

Secondly, the Germans asked for open condemnation of the Polish Government but this was obviously an impossible action for the League Council to take although the whole report in effect is a condemnation of the laxness, and perhaps collusion, which permitted the electoral outrages.

Thirdly, the Germans asked and the Council decided, that Poland be requested to report to the May Council upon the punishments, sanctions and indemnities meted out in the meantime. Finally, the Germans had asked "guarantees for the future," meaning some check upon the activities of the union of "insurgents" and Governor Grassynski, of Upper Silesia.

This organization is alleged to be a sort of Ku Klux Klan existing to terrorize Germans in Upper Silesia and Governor Grassynski is its honorary president as well as being Civil Governor of the Province. The Council report specifically criticizes the existence of the organization and states that official authorities, especially those highly placed, should not mix in political struggles.

These strictures upon the union of insurgents and the Governor fully satisfy the Germans, particularly since Poland must give an account of its reforms at the May session of the Council.

Never has a League decision upon a minority issue been applauded so heartily as this, and never has a minority issue been more difficult. The dispute has become a test case for the Germans, and it was feared that if Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, had not been able to bring victory back from Geneva, he would have lost office and his Government might have tottered. Therefore, it is likely that much of Mr. Zaleski's conciliatoriness, which contributed mightily to the final success, was due to a desire to avert internal strife in Germany, which probably would have increased the strength of the National Socialists.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, pronounced his benediction upon the Council's decision, while Dr. Curtius and Mr. Zaleski remained silent. Mr. Henderson proclaimed that a great triumph had been won for the system of dealing with minority problems established at the Madrid Council meeting. He emphasized the importance of observing minority treaties scrupulously as one of the most important elements in public law in Europe. This phrase was directed toward German revisionists as well as Polish insurgents.

Another minorities scandal, that of the Ukrainians in Polish Galicia, has been examined by Mr. Henderson this week, and will probably come before the Council in May. Here Polish troops are charged with atrocities during armed descent upon villages and farms. It is probably in anticipation of the discussion of these serious charges that the Polish representative is so conciliatory now, although the Poles insist that the revolutionary activities of the Ukrainians contributed chiefly to the trouble there.

The recent Council performed much constructive work in other fields. At the final session it approved the draft convention from the opium advisory committee, which draft is the preparatory framework for the world-wide May conference on limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs. The report included a last-minute provision bringing any plan of limitation and all derivatives of opium coca leaves within the scope of the conference.

This is a great victory for the representatives of the group of non-manufacturing states led by Spain and Latin America with which the United States is believed to sympathize. Now, not only the so-called quota plan for limitation by dividing the world's drug-producing monopoly between certain states will be considered in May, but other schemes which seek to avoid quotas and monopolies may be introduced as well.

The Council has also set a date for the disarmament conference, introduced mechanism to coöperate with the United States with a view to producing practical reforms in Liberia where slavery has aroused world opinion, noted an important expert report on the gold problem which is intended to point the way to better distribution, and performed a series of routine tasks each contributing to building up the stability, prestige, and efficiency of the Geneva organism.

CHURCH FUND PROVIDES RELIEF IN ARKANSAS

(Continued from Page 1)

barefooted and bedclothes were insufficient.

The farmer was put on his feet so as to carry him through until his crop of this year matures. He was enabled to pay the interest on his borrowed money and renew the loan, to buy necessary clothes for the family, and to purchase temporary feed for his work animals.

The livelihood of an elderly white woman who supports herself, her daughter and a sister by taking in washing was safeguarded. She owed for her washing machine, for taxes on her two-room home, and for wood for fire. Due to a quarantine she had been unable to do washing for a time and had gotten behind in her payments on the washing machine, her only source of income. The machine is now hers, and she will have no more taxes to meet until next year.

Another woman with two daughters, one of them married and with two children, was saved from eviction. Her grocery bill was paid, and her rent a month in advance in addition. Grocery bills which also had piled upon an elderly man who is attended by a sister, were likewise paid.

A promising young man, a senior in high school nearing graduation, was kept in school. The financial outlook for his family was so discouraging that it looked as if he would have to go to work, but when ample assistance was given, his course was not interrupted.

BROOKS HOUSE TO GET PORTRAIT OF BISHOP

Boris Luban, a New York artist whose recent portrait of Thomas A. Edison caused favorable comment, has offered to the Phillips Brooks House Association of Harvard a portrait of Bishop Brooks '55, which will be executed in connection with the coming observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the organization.

The offer has been accepted by Prof. G. G. Wilson, chairman of the house committee, and negotiations have been completed by J. H. Lane '28, graduate secretary. Mr. Luban has determined to execute his portrait without charge, and make it a gift to the association. Phillips Brooks House was dedicated on Jan. 23, 1900, in memory of Bishop Phillips Brooks.

MEXICO CUTS PRICE OF STAMPS

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The price of Mexican postage stamps will be reduced in states bordering on the United States, according to a presidential decree recently announced.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Thomas G. Stenson Corps, No. 63: Dinner, reception and entertainment, Roxbury.

Arlington Street Church: Second in series of lectures on "Current Events" by Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, preceded by supper, Parish Hall, 6.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance. Geneva Association, ballroom and foyer, 9 to 3. Dinner, Harmony group, private room, 6:30.

Old South Club: Dinner meeting; speaker, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, on "Russia"; Old South Church parish house, 6:30.

West End House Forum: Address, "The Savings Bank and the Community," by Carl M. Spencer; House library, 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

Boston Opera House—"Lohengrin," 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.

Majestic—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Color and design, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Current events class, 2:30; business meeting, with reading of "Dover Road," by Miss Edith M. Smaill, Woman's Club, Highland Hall.

Massachusetts Women's Republican Club: Talk, "The Handwriting of Christopher Columbus," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Newton Federation: Meeting, executive board, Technical High School Library, Newtonville, 2:30.

Prelude Club: Elizabeth Schultz, pianist; Rose B. Hamlin, soprano; Annette Travers, cellist; Mabel Bennett, accompanist, and John Lyons, tenor; Arlington Street, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Address, "Modern Etchers," by Mrs. James H. Wright, auspices art department, Loring-Greenough house.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Foreign affairs school through Jan. 29, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College.

Judge Baker Foundation: Parent-teacher meeting, with address, "The Importance of Early Years in Forming Character," by Dr. Augusta F. Bronner, a director of the foundation, Frances Stern Nursery School.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Remarks on Wave Mechanics," by Prof. Paul Ehrenfest, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Room 3, 4.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, speaker, Capt. George Grant, on "Reminiscences of the Sea," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Feb. 1; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Nahmberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: First editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room: Tercentenary medals.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and portrait drawings of Antarctica by David Paige. Through Feb. 14.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31. Etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by John P. Benson. Through Feb. 7.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 237 Newbury Street—Work by Aline Kilham. Through Feb. 7.

Copley Gallery, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings, drawings and sketches by Alexander R. James. Through Jan. 31.

Boston Art Club, 156 Newbury Street—Oil paintings by contemporary Americans. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through Feb. 3.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Chalk portraits by Frederick A. Pyne; pencil drawings by N. Svendgard. Through Jan. 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 560 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—General exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors of France by Louis Chervin. Through Jan. 31. Old flower prints.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Japanese paintings and prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Early aquatints in color and black and white. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americans, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 965 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy, possibly rain; moderate westerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 32.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight; slightly colder in the extreme south; Tuesday mostly cloudy and slightly warmer; probably light rain or snow.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with probably light rain or snow, and somewhat warmer Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; probably light rain Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably light rain on Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate, mostly westerly winds; overcast tonight and Tuesday; probably light rain on Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Middle Atlantic and rain or snow North Atlantic States Monday, and again Wednesday or Thursday, followed by generally fair. Warmer North Atlantic and mild temperature Middle Atlantic States Monday, colder Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Thursday, considerably colder Friday or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 26	Max. Jan. 25		8 a.m. Jan. 26	Max. Jan. 26
Albany	40	40	Memphis	52	60
Atlantic City	40	42	Miami	68	70
Boston	43	38	Montreal	16	20
Buffalo	36	46	Nantucket	38	40
Calgary	31	..	New Orleans	56	66
Charleston	48	70	New York	44	44
Chicago	28	42	Philadelphia	46	48
Denver	34	43	Pittsburgh	36	40
Des Moines	36	40	Portland, Me.	30	32
Eastport	28	34	Portland, Ore.	52	56
Galveston	56	62	San Francisco	48	58
Hatteras	48	62	St. Louis	36	40
Helena	36	42	St. Paul	28	30
Jacksonville	64	70	Seattle	48	54
Kansas City	34	46	Tampa	64	72
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	42	44

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:29 p. m., Tuesday 4:51 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:19 p. m.

Classic Colonial Type of Architecture

Reprinted from the Hartford Courant

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HARTFORD, CONN.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

HARTFORD, Conn.—A comprehensive report of the dedication of the edifice of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, located at Lafayette and Russ Streets, this city, was printed in the Hartford Courant, the dedicatory message being quoted in full. The church is a branch of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Referring to the appearance of the building, the newspaper said, in part:

"It is a brick structure with stone trimmings designed in the classic colonial style by Prof. W. A. Boring, dean of the school of architecture of Columbia University, in collaboration with Isaac A. Allen & Son, Inc., Hartford architects. It was built in three units, the last two of which were under the supervision of Capt. Ernest Walker, formerly vice-president of the Porteus-Walker Company.

"One approaches the main auditorium from Lafayette Street by ascending an easy flight of steps before passing inward between the columns of the classic portico. The gray Concord granite steps and solid stone curb on either side form an appropriate support or base for the white shafts of the composite limestone columns directly above. These columns, which incidentally were quarried in Kentucky, become whiter and whiter through contact with the outside elements, in a natural bleaching process wherein the various crude oils are drawn out and gradually worn away.

"The foyer is faced with Floridene stone from base to ceiling, laid in level regular courses, thus forming the walls. Pilasters which flank each opening lend adequate support to the above cast plaster cornice. Semicircular arches, occurring above each opening in the foyer, are an interesting feature adding a vertical element to the design in this room.

"A successful climax to the colorful wall detail below is produced by a barrel ceiling, springing, as it does, from the cornice on either side. Here, the exclusive smooth areas of the ceiling are pierced regularly with octagonal coffers.

"The building was paid for practically as constructed, the total cost being approximately $400,000, and the final collection for the building fund was taken on the first Sunday in June of this year, when it was announced that no further contributions would be needed."

Music

Chamber Orchestra

The Chamber Orchestra of Boston, Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor, gave the first of a series of concerts at the Repertory Theater yesterday afternoon. The program, enlivened as usual by the conductor's amusing notes, was (with his descriptive tags) as follows: Honegger, "Napoléon"—a film suite written by an illustrious modern for the delectation of French movie fans; Charles Ives, "Three Places in New England"—transcendental geography by a strange Yankee genius; Robin Milford, Suite for chamber orchestra—modern rhythms in ancient form; Alejandro Caturla, "Bembé"—a group of Afro-Cuban rhythms in modernistic attire by a Cuban with Parisian background; Paul Allen, "Montezuma"—an Aztec King musicalized by a cosmopolitan New Englander; Mozart, "A Musical Joke"—a prophetic vision of modernity by a reputedly classical composer.

A program of music more entertaining perhaps than important. Honegger's Suite is very cinematic. The first reel, labelled "Napoléon," is dominated by a trumpet figure rather obviously imperial, with troublous rumblings in the strings. "Les Ombres" is ominous in an equally motion-picture manner. "Romance de Violine" and "Chaconne de l'Imperatrice" are mild and sweet. "Danse des Enfants" reminded us of Respighi's youthful Fascists at play—we don't know which set of children is the older.

Mr. Ives is a New York business man who, like Mr. Carpenter, composes. This piece, Mr. Slonimsky's notes informed us, is a pre-war work, rescored for chamber orchestra in 1929. The second movement, "Putnam Park, Redding Center, Conn.," is remarkable for its tormenting treatment of a village band and, apparently, other festivities of a small town recreation park. The other two movements, "The St. Gaudens in Boston Common" (Colonel Shaw and his Colored Regiment), and "The Housatonic at Stockbridge," are dissonant in a more soothing way, but on a first hearing they seemed without form and void. So far as descriptive quality is concerned, they might as well have been played in reverse order without anyone being the wiser—for all we know they were.

Mr. Allen's "Montezuma" was even less successful. It evoked Montezuma no more than it did Herbert Hoover, and as music it is uninteresting. Caturla's contribution was more Parisian than African or Cuban.

The most interesting of the contemporary works submitted was Milford's suite. This confains lovely melodies undistorted by harmonic facemaking, and treated with a rhythmic ingenuity endlessly provocative and diverting. The wit of Mozart provided a blighting comment by anticipation on much of the music that had preceded it on this program; not so much by its discordant final measures as by the banality of the material and the treatment generally.

There was a large audience, which gave every evidence of pleasure.

L. A. S.

Rachmaninoff

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Serge Rachmaninoff gave a piano recital with this program: Andantino and Variations by Schubert, edited by Tausig; "Davidsbündlertänze" Op. 6, by Schumann; a pair of Chopin Scherzos, in B minor and B flat minor; The Prelude in G major and the Etude Tableau in C minor by Mr. Rachmaninoff, and a trio of Liszt numbers, Etude in D flat major, Valse Impromptu and "Carnaval de Pesth."

When Mr. Rachmaninoff chooses to play in Boston his appearance is a signal event. Yesterday he was obviously "in the mood," for seldom have we heard him play to better advantage, despite the somewhat uninteresting pianistic material which comprised a portion of the program. Schubert's Andantino and Variations he embued with poetry throughout. To Schumann's "Davidsbündlertänze," those 18 little pieces grouped in the manner which so delighted this composer and which can so bore the listener unless they are illumined by a genius of the keyboard, were offered in Mr. Rachmaninoff's happiest vein. Especially piquant were numbers 4 and 6, in which the extraordinarily clean articulation was a delight to the ear. Number 9 for which Mr. Rachmaninoff found a tone of fine quality, one also remembers with pleasure.

At the conclusion of the Chopin Scherzos one could but wish that every pianoforte student might have been there to hear and profit. Although the B flat Scherzo was taken at almost top speed, the beautiful curve of the melodic line was never obstructed, the poetry never omitted. In fact, it was a curious mixture of a swift onrush of tone which tumbled from the piano and a restrained aria-like quality which permeated the middle section. A stimulating performance.

Mr. Rachmaninoff's own compositions were excellently received, and made an appropriate bridge over which he passed from Chopin to Liszt, whose works he gave a brilliant reading, although even Mr. Rachmaninoff failed to stir us to enthusiasm for any of the three proffered, least of all for the "Carnaval de Pesth," which is replete with banalities. Yet withal, we waited with the others of the unusually large audience for the encores, several in number and were caught, not at all against our will, for the performance of the famous C sharp minor Prelude, which none but this master pianist ought to attempt. An afternoon of pleasure such as all too seldom comes the way of the concert chronicler.

G. M. S.

People's Symphony

No doubt many if not most of the patrons of the People's Symphony Orchestra would cast their votes for the tried and true, such as the "Marche Slave" which closed this orchestra's concert in Jordan Hall yesterday. Others there are who thank Thompson Stone for leading them into little-trod or long-neglected byways of music. Thus, yesterday he singled out the prelude to Gounod's "Faust" for symphonic inspection, revived the symphony of Goetz which had become a faint memory of Dr. Muck's era, and paired an air from Mozart's late but occasional "Clemenza di Tito" with the Overture to that opera.

"It is thoroughly original in form and treatment," wrote George Upton of the symphony, as quoted in the notes, "and its contents are bright, cheerful, and joyous." The cheerfulness rang in every measure—the originality one looked for in this day quite in vain. It is an apt and a pleasingly colored music, of pretty ardors and chivalric horn calls. It recalls Tennyson's "Idylls" (who reads them now?) or certain romantic prints which hang on our walls (if they still do) only because our grandparents put them there, and we have neglected to take them down.

Nevertheless, the symphony makes an amusing excursion into the past. Mozart's opera, too, showed a wit and sparkle which made agreeable musical dalliance. Miss Marion Kingsbury improved the occasion with an ease and pure command of style, a range fully equal to Mozart's exactions. One is forced to add that, orchestrally speaking, the sinuous euphony which is the life of Goetz, and the light, elegant touch which is the life of Mozart, the imagination was called upon in part to supply.

Dairy Milk Price Lowest in Years

Massachusetts dairymen will be paid less for milk at the end of January than at any other similar period in recent years, according to information received from the New England Milk Producers' Association. The decrease in prices is a reflection of the lower returns obtained by farmers of the three northern New England states.

An excess of milk, when butter prices are at the lowest since 1906, and the competition that has developed among various agencies selling milk in the larger markets, are given as the reasons for the unsatisfactory market. Massachusetts, it is said, will receive higher returns than the dairymen of northern New England. But, it is pointed out, the costs of production are higher here than in that section.

While comparatively little butter is made in New England its price in the West has an indirect effect on milk prices in this part of the country, it is explained. The value of western cream is only a little more than it would bring if made into butter. Western cream comes into competition with New England cream and at prices permitting New England farmers to sell it at only a little more than western cream brings delivered in the eastern states.

Law Schools Study of Courts Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26—Approval of plans for a study of law administration in the Federal Courts of the United States, to be made through 12 university law schools, has been voiced by President Hoover's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, said yesterday in commenting on the project:

"Two things concerning the study of the business of the Federal Courts now being carried on for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement may be especially noted. The first is that this is a scientific study of law administration designed to show accurately the day-by-day activities of the courts of the particular districts studied. For these districts, therefore, complete quantitative data for all phases of trial court administration, civil and criminal, will be available, whereas up to this time only very limited material, not necessarily accurately secured, has been obtained.

"The second is that this is a coöperative study conducted by some 12 law schools, each conducting a unit of research in its own locality. Such coöperation among educational institutions has been all too rare in the past, and it is particularly fitting that it should occur in matters of important public service, such as this project is."

Bryce Club Wins Ames Competition

H. C. Rose and D. W. Raudebusch of the Bryce Club won a close decision over A. M. Riggs and G. B. Habberton of the Edward Warren Club in the finals of the Ames competition last Friday in the courtroom of Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School.

This competition extends throughout the entire three-year course at the law school, and in it the contestants engage in a number of debates on law subjects. The school is divided into a number of clubs and every man who so desires may enter the competition. During the third year, the two leading clubs compete in the model courtroom at Langdell Hall. The winners receive a monetary reward, in addition to having their names engraved upon a tablet in the school library.

The officials at the trial consisted of Frank J. Dunn, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, as presiding judge; Julian W. Mack, United States circuit judge, and William W. Harrington, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, as associate judges.

The question before the mimic court in this case, concerned the rights of the "Massachusetts Trust Organization," a hypothetical company.

REALTORS MOVE TO BAN LOANS ON POOR APPRAISAL

Say Many Bank Failures Result From Lending on Bad Valuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26—The National Association of Real Estate Boards closing its midwinter business session here voted to investigate certain phases of banking with a view to preventing loans on improperly appraised real estate. A committee was appointed and will report its findings at the next meeting in June.

A resolution adopted declares that bank officials often lend money on real estate appraised by men not qualified as experts. This, it declares, has been the cause of many bank failures. The head of the banking department of New York State having recognized this fact has recommended that loans on real estate shall be made only after property has been properly appraised.

The subject of taxation has been the central topic around which everything revolved during the session. Pleas for the moderation of state and local systems, consolidation of townships and counties, and the elimination of needless multiplicity in governmental units were urged.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harry S. Kissell, Springfield, O.; treasurer, Earle G. Krumrine, Chicago; executive secretary, Herbert Y. Nelson, Chicago, and general counsel, Nathan W. McSweny, Chicago.

ARGENTINE POLITICIANS PART

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—The Conservative Party yesterday officially broke away from the National Democratic Federation, which prior to the September revolution composed all existing opposition to the Irigoyenist Radicals, except the Socialists. The Conservatives issued a proclamation stating that the moment had arrived to form a new "National Party."

ITALIAN ANTIQUES
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FINAL WEEK of our 50th Anniversary SALE
The last week to purchase genuine Thayer McNeil footwear at sale prices! The last week to buy PLASTIC shoes for men, women, boys, and children at reductions! For our famous 50th Anniversary Sale closes Saturday night, January 31st. Get in on the biggest event in our history, before it's too late! Buy footwear for yourself and family *now!* Sizes are somewhat broken, so come as early as possible!

At the Uptown Shop
At 414 Boylston Street which has always been noted for high-style footwear, is a very special event for the final Sale week. 200 pairs of smart slippers—suitable for wear now and in the Spring—go on sale at one low price:
$9.85

For Women
At 47 Temple Place, 414 Boylston Street and Wellesley Square, women will find almost unbelievable buys! All high-grade footwear on sale. Women's PLASTIC shoes on sale at Downtown Store *only*. Prices on all women's shoes:
$7.85 $9.85 $11.85 up

For Misses and Children
At 47 Temple Place, at Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square, misses' and children's shoes are greatly reduced. Children's PLASTIC shoes on sale. Prices—Modern Misses' shoes $4.85 and up; children's $2.85 and up, according to size.
$2.85 $3.85 $4.85 up

For Men and Boys
For boys, at 15 West Street, Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square, shoes are marked to $4.85. Boys' PLASTICS $6.85. And for men, at 15 West Street, shoes are reduced to $6.85, $8.85 and up. All are remarkable values.
$4.85 $6.85 $8.85 up

Women's hosiery reduced. 30% off on all men's hose. 20% off on all buckles. 25% off on women's sweaters, suede coats and handbags.

THAYER McNEIL
47 TEMPLE PLACE, COOLIDGE CORNER
414 BOYLSTON STREET and WELLESLEY SQUARE

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
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226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
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TOMORROW'S LEADER
ROAST STUFFED SHOULDER OF LAMB, Green Peas, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Another New Waldorf
Lowell residents, when visiting Boston, are cordially invited to dine at the newest Waldorf—one of the most beautiful restaurants in the country—located in the New Edison Bldg., at 180 Tremont Street.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

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NEW YORK CITY
SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER
ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE
"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEN. 7963
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00
Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-2670
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THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
MIDNIGHT
AVON THEATRE
45th, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50
Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40
THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

Amusements
BOSTON
REPERTORY—Now Playing
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
"LADY OF THE LAKE" and "THE LOST GODS"
Expedition Headed by Count Byron de Prorok
Continuous Performance AFT. 25c, EVE. 50c
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Two Weeks' Engagement Now Playing
Tonight at 8—LOHENGRIN
Tomorrow at 2—IL TROVATORE with MUSIO and CORTIS
Tickets at Box Office—$3 to $7

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HALF A MILLION FANS TURN OUT

See 16 Contests in the Great Knockout Championship for Soccer Cup

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday	16	5	5	70	41	37
The Arsenal	15	5	3	69	35	35
Aston Villa	13	8	6	76	56	34
Derby County	13	7	5	58	40	33
Portsmouth Town	11	9	5	55	41	31
Middlesbrough	12	4	11	58	55	28
West Ham United	11	6	8	57	53	28
Huddersfield Town	10	7	9	58	48	27
Blackburn Rovers	10	6	10	56	50	26
Manchester City	11	4	11	44	46	26
Sheffield United	9	7	9	53	48	25
Chelsea	10	5	10	45	42	25
Liverpool	9	7	10	54	54	25
Leicester City	11	3	11	53	59	25
Newcastle United	10	4	11	53	56	24
Sunderland	7	8	10	54	61	22
Bolton Wanderers	9	4	12	35	48	22
Leeds United	8	4	13	50	51	20
Birmingham	6	7	12	38	50	19
Grimsby Town	7	4	14	38	47	18
Blackpool	6	6	13	41	82	18
Manchester United	3	4	19	31	83	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Celtic	15	6	2	69	23	36
Glasgow Rangers	16	4	4	60	21	36
Motherwell	15	6	4	64	32	36
Partick Thistle	16	2	7	56	34	34
Hamilton Acad'cals	14	3	9	47	33	31
Heart of Mid'thian	14	3	9	63	46	31
Dundee	14	3	8	50	38	31
'a Mirren	11	5	9	40	40	27
Dowdenbeath	11	5	10	37	42	27
Aberdeen	11	4	12	52	44	26
Airdrieonians	11	3	11	39	47	25
Greenock Morton	10	4	11	48	58	24
Clyde	9	4	12	44	49	22
Kilmarnock	10	2	14	42	49	22
Queen's Park	8	5	11	44	45	21
Leith	5	9	12	31	57	19
Falkirk	8	2	15	49	64	18
Hibernian	6	5	15	36	60	17
Ayr United	3	7	14	31	60	13
East Fife	2	4	20	27	87	8

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 26—The "giants" of English soccer football met with many setbacks while the "minnows" made merry in the fourth round for the Football Association Cup Jan. 24. But this evening up of form of the exalted first division league teams and the lowly third division clubs is one of the chief attractions of a great knockout championship which Saturday attracted about 500,000 fans to 16 contests.

Two of the favorites for the final at Wembley Stadium April 25, Arsenal, present holders of the cup and popularly regarded as the most skillful English eleven, and Sheffield Wednesday, last season's league champions, were among the fallen. In the eagerly awaited London battle which has been the talk of football circles for the last fortnight, Arsenal succumbed to the talented Chelsea "Pensioners" 2 goals to 1. The winners of this classic contest owed much to the fine tactics of the halfback line, but the losers did not settle down to their customary form till too late.

London clubs fared badly and Chelsea is now the sole, though by no means unworthy representative of the metropolis against the invading north country "hordes." Barnsley, by defeating Sheffield Wednesday, two goals to one recalled the glory of their pre-war days when they unexpectedly won the coveted cup and earned the title of "battling Barnsley."

Everton, now being heralded as likely to carry off premier honors, swamped Crystal Palace 6 to 1 in a London game, which provided one of the most remarkable and entertaining occurrences seen on a big football occasion for a long while. Despite Everton's dominating play, an ardent supporter appeared to consider the goalkeeper needed a little extra support in the case of any Palace sharpshooting and rushed across the field and took up his stand in the goal mouth. It was only after the game had been halted that the referee and a policeman persuaded him to curb his overenthusiasm and rejoin the spectators. Everyone was glad—for his sake—that Everton passed through to the next round.

Watford and Exeter City, third divisionites, and heroes of the previous round, continued their triumphant march at the expense of Brighton and Hove Albion and Bury, respectively.

Bolton Wanderers, famous cup fighters, and their northern rivals, Sunderland, who figured in a drawn game, will renew their encounter Jan. 28. The only other match in which no decision was reached was Bradford City versus Wolverhampton when neither side managed to score. Humble Southport sprang a surprise on Blackpolo, newly promoted to the senior division of the league, with a 2-to-1 victory. Other successful teams were Birmingham, Blackburn Rovers, Portsmouth, Grimsby Town, Leeds United, Sheffield United and West Bromwich Albion. Thus 14 clubs, who have qualified for the fifth round, comprise seven first leaguers, four from the second division and three from the third, while it is predicted after the replays Sunderland (division one), Wolverhampton (division two), will join the happy band.

There was nothing of great importance at stake in the league matches and cup ties took all the limelight. No changes occurred in the leadership of the four English divisions, but in the Scottish League Celtic and Glasgow Rangers at the head were joined by Motherwell, all three now totaling 36 points.

GERMANS TO SEND TEAM

MUNICH, Jan. 26 (AP)—Germany is to send a team to the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The German Light Athletics Association, representing all the states of the Reich and controlling body for track and field in the republic, so announced Saturday. Only the male stars will be sent across the Atlantic, the association said, the cost of sending a woman's team being prohibitive unless it should relinquish participation in the women's quadrennial championships, set for 1934, probably in Italy. The money to send the team to the United States is to be raised by a series of special sports meets and through a cut in the salaries of the association officials. They voted to slash their salaries 6 per cent to raise money for the Olympic trip. Because of the financial stringency only outstanding stars will be picked for the team.

OIOMEN WINS OGDEN LEAPS

GARY, Ind., Jan. 26 (AP)—Casper Oiomen, United States ski champion from Canton, S. D., jumped his way to another triumph yesterday by winning the annual contest at the Ogden Dunes Club with two leaps of 168 feet, one foot short of the record for the slide. Oiomen's jumps were considered remarkable because the course was slowed down so much by the springlike weather. It was necessary to move the take-off back 12 feet.

HAYES SUCCEEDS PAT PAGE

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 26 (AP)—E. C. Hayes, track and freshman football coach at Indiana University since 1924, was selected as successor to H. O. (Pat) Page, who resigned recently as head football coach, at a meeting of the university faculty athletic committee here Saturday night.

Miss Madison Breaks Two More U. S. Marks

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 26

HELENE MADISON, Seattle swimming star, who holds an even dozen world and 27 United States records, garnered two more American marks here Saturday night when she shattered the 40 and 60-yard freestyle times. She also assisted in breaking another record.

Miss Madison covered the 40-yard event in 20 3-5s. The former time was 21.7s. held by Corinne Condon. The Seattle star's time for the 60-yard race was 33 1-5s. against the old mark of 34 3-5s. held by Ethel Lackie of the Illinois Athletic Club.

McGILL HELD TO TIE BY TORONTO SEXTET

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Univ. of Toronto	0	1	0	2	2	1
McGill University	0	1	0	2	2	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Jan. 26—University of Toronto was forced to come from behind to secure a 2-all tie in the first of the home-and-home games, total goals to count, series with McGill University of Montreal, for the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey championship here on Saturday. McGill holds the title at present, having won it last season for the first time in 15 years. Both teams were well under strength, and play was largely of an individual nature, but the locals had an edge in what team play was shown, and while McGill at one time led by 2 to 0 it was only their strong defense and exceptionally smart work by Powers in goal that kept Toronto from securing a lead of two or three goals for the return game in Montreal.

Doherty scored the only goal of the first period, taking a pass from Farquharson after the latter had broken up a strong Toronto attack, and while Toronto pressed strongly it was held scoreless until near the end of the second period. In the meantime Doherty had scored on an individual rush. Ferguson scored the first goal for the locals when he netted his own rebound. In the third period Toronto had much the better of the play, but the McGill defense held until within a minute of the end of the game, when Dewar staged an end-to-end rush that produced the tying goal. The summary:

TORONTO		McGILL
Harley, Ferguson, lw	rw, Farquharson, Johnson	
Stewart, Bell, c	c, Ward, McHugh	
Leak, Bennett, rw	lw, Doherty, Hutcheson	
Dewar, Id	rd, McTeer	
Smillie, rd	ld, McGillivray	
Ames, g	g, Powers	

Score—Toronto 2, McGill 2. Goals—Ferguson and Dewar for Toronto, Doherty 2 for McGill. Assists—Farquharson for McGill. Referee—Ernie Parkes. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARVARD STUDENTS STILL IN FRONT

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB STANDING

CLASS A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard University	17	3	.850
Harvard Club	15	5	.750
Newton Centre S. T. C.	5	15	.250
Union Boat Club	3	17	.150

Harvard graduates and undergraduates were the victors over the week-end in the Class A race of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub series. Harvard University, leading the chase, met and defeated Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club at Newton Center, 4 to 1, while Harvard Club scored a 5-to-0 victory over the Union Boat Club on the U. B. C. courts. The results of these matches give Harvard University only a two-match margin over the clubmen, but, as the undergraduates have already beaten Harvard Club, 4 to 1, this season, the lead looks safe.

U. S. POWER SQUADRON ELECTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States power squadron, at its annual meeting at the New York Athletic Club Saturday, elected its officers for the ensuing year. Frederic L. Reid, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was named chief comamnder; Charles L. Morrell, of Moore, Pa., vice-commander; Benjamin S. Coe, Waterbury, Conn., rear commander; Herbert F. Christie, New York, treasurer, and Thomas E. Parker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., secretary. Six delegates-at-large also were elected. They are F. S. Baker, Tacoma, Wash.; F. P. Huckins, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. J. Stone, East Springfield, Mass.; P. C. Nicholson, Providence, R. I., and J. Frederic King, Longmeadow, Mass. John Wilde, Bayside, N. Y., was elected chairman of the instruction committee; Fred W. Ehrenberger, New York City, will head the examination committee, and Henry A. Jackson, New York City, will be chairman of the rules committee.

ROBINSON STAR OF MEET

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Ross Robinson of the Toronto A. C. carried off individual honors in the eastern United States skating championships yesterday. Robinson, Canada's Olympic star and holder of the world's five-mile record, captured first places in the 440-yard and 880-yard races and took second in the 220, collecting 80 points to win the Mayor Thacher trophy. Alex Hurd, Robinson's team mate, and Allen Potts of the Iceland A. C., New York, tied for second with 40 points each. Potts won the 220-yard dash easily and placed third in the 440-yard event. Hurd pushed Robinson in the 440 and 880-yard races.

CANADA AND U. S. BREAK EVEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—Canada and the United States broke even in the two finals of the annual Canadian racquets championship. In the singles W. Palmer Dixon of New York defeated S. H. Dobell of this city, 15—7, 15—8, 15—4, but in the doubles the Montreal pair of George D. Huband and Angus Cassils defeated Dixon and Alan Corey of New York, 15—9, 12—15, 6—15, 15—4, 15—8.

PONZI WINS 1500 to 1434

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia defeated Marcel Camp of Detroit by 76 points in their special 1500-point pocket billiards match completed Saturday night. The final score was Ponzi 1500, Camp 1424. Camp led by 1250 to 1178 before the last two blocks were played Saturday. Ponzi won the afternoon block, 197 to 100 in 27 innings and set up a high run of 59. At night he won, 125 to 74 and had a high run of 90.

HELEN HICKS AND FARRELL WIN

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 26—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., again broke 80 Saturday in a foursome in which she and Johnny Farrell, United States open champion in 1928, defeated Jimmy Farrell, Johnny's brother, and Francis Madden, one of the professionals at the St. Augustine Links, 2 and 1. Miss Hicks scored a 78, while Johnny Farrell turned in a 71. Jimmy Farrell scored a 72 and Madden a 73.

TAPIA DEFEATS ARNEDO

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ricardo Tapia, singles champion of Mexico, defeated Alfonso Arnedo of Spain in a tennis match here Saturday. The scores were 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

BRUINS GAIN ON CHICAGO IN RACE

Toronto, Canadiens, Detroit and Montreal Triumph in League Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	3	7	89	55	37
Chicago	16	2	8	65	39	34
Detroit	12	4	10	67	55	28
Rangers	10	6	11	63	55	26
Philadelphia	2	1	24	43	113	5

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	16	3	7	77	56	35
Toronto	13	5	7	57	52	31
Montreal	13	3	11	61	62	29
Americans	9	7	9	41	40	25
Ottawa	5	2	19	47	80	12

RESULTS JAN. 24

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
Toronto 5, Ottawa 2.
Canadiens 6, Americans 1.

RESULTS JAN. 25

Montreal 3, Chicago 2, overtime.
Detroit 1, Rangers 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Boston Bruins picked up two more points in the National Hockey League race by outplaying and winning from the Philadelphia Quakers at the Arena here Saturday night by the score of 4 to 2. Eddie Shore starred for the Bruins with two goals and gave one of the cleverest all-round exhibitions seen in Philadelphia this season. Many in the crowd of 3500 cheered the rugged Boston defense man as he evaded the Quakers and winged the puck past Goaltender Cude.

Shore scored the first goal in 10m. 43s. without any assistance. Less than six minutes after the second period got under way, Shore got loose again and scored unassisted. McCalmon on a pass from Lowrey put the Quakers in the running with a goal midway in the period, but with less than five minutes remaining Weiland, on a pass from Clapper, shot another Boston goal. Oliver's goal, on a pass from Beattie, gave the Bruins a commanding lead in 8m. 20s. after the final period started, although Lowrey scored later for the Quakers on a short pass from Shields. Both teams used spares frequently, the match proving fast and not rough, only four penalties being called. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Oliver, Galbraith, Harris, lw	rw, McCalmon, Barton, Jarvis	
Beattie, Chapman, Weiland, c	c, Milks, Lowrey	
Barry, Clapper, Darragh, rw	lw, Lyons, Howe	
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Shields, Crossett, Hutton	
Pratt, Shore, rd	ld, McKinnon, Crossett	
Thompson, g	g, Cude	

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Shore 2, Weiland, Oliver for Boston; McCalmon, Lowrey for Philadelphia. Assists—Clapper, Beattie for Boston; Lowrey and Shields for Philadelphia. Referee—Jerry Goodman and F. J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—The speed, stickhandling and combination of the Canadiens were too much for the New York Americans here Saturday night and as a result of their 6-to-1 victory the locals maintained their four-point advantage over the second-place Toronto club in the National Hockey League. While Canadins had the better of the play and deserved to win by a decided margin they scored their last three goals after the Americans had sent five men up on the attack in the third period in an effort to cut down a 3-to-0 lead the locals had secured.

The visitors' effort was successful at first as Simpson scored on a pass from Sheppard, but as they continued the assault local players broke away on fast rushes that left their opponents behind and swept down on Worters who was beaten three times, twice by Morenz. The latter, who did not play in the previous two games of the Habitants, was used only occasionally but he made the most of his chances. Gagnon scored the only goal of the first period 30 seconds after the game started. Rivers and Leduc scored in the second and Morenz twice and Lesieur in the third. The summary:

CANADIENS		AMERICANS
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, Burmister	
Lepine, Morenz, Rivers, c	c, Emms, Himes, Hughes	
Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle, rw	lw, Burch, Sheppard, Massecar	
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Dutton, Brydge	
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	ld, Ayres, Simpson	
Hainsworth, g	g, Worters	

Score—Canadiens 6, Americans 1. Goals—Morenz 2, Gagnon, Rivers, Leduc and Lesieur for Canadiens; Simpson for Americans; Joliat 2, Burke 2, Lepine for Canadiens; Sheppard for Americans. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Alex Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Montreal's Maroons again proved they have what it takes to beat the Chicago Black Hawks, when they defeated the locals, 3 to 2, in an overtime engagement of the National Hockey League here last night. They thereby sustained the season's record against the Hawks, and cut at six, the winning streak of the latter.

In the extra period, after eight minutes of play, Ward poke-checked the Hawks in his own territory, took the puck down the ice, and got within 10 feet of the Chicago goal. Here Stewart, star visiting center, swept in from the left, took a pass and jabbed the puck into the net waist high. The summary:

MONTREAL		CHICAGO
Siebert, Trottier, lw	rw, March, Couture, Ingram	
Stewart, Phillips, c	c, Cook, Ripley, DesJardins	
Smith, E. Roche, Ward, rw	lw, Miller, Gottselig, Adams	
Conacher, Gallagher, ld	rd, Graham, Abel	
Wilcox, Northcott, Boucher, rd	ld, Bostrom, Wentworth	
Kerr, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Montreal Maroons 3, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Goals—Trottier, Smith and Stewart for Montreal; Cook and Miller for Chicago. Assists—Stewart and Ward for Montreal; March, Cook, Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Jan. 26—By defeating the Ottawa Senators, 5 to 2, here Saturday night, the Maple Leafs held second place in the standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, remaining four points behind the Canadiens. The game was a much more open one than the usual Ottawa-Toronto engagement and both goals were threatened on numerous occasions, but practically throughout, with the exception of an occasional strong Ottawa attack that held the Leafs in their own end of the rink, the winners had a margin on the play.

Cotton opened the scoring soon after the start of the game but Kilrea secured the equaliser before the first period ended. Conacher got the only goal of the second. Primeau increased the locals' lead with his second goal of the season and Jackson added another before Alex Smith scored the losers' final. Conacher added his second and the Leafs' fifth shortly before the end. Primeau with a goal and two assists led in the scoring, these giving him six points in the last two games. Blair, Conacher, Day and Clancy were prominent for the winners and Kilrea, Lamb, Alex Smith and Cox for the losers. The summary:

TORONTO		OTTAWA
Cotton, Jackson, lw	rw, Finnigan, Gagne	
Blair, Primeau, c	c, Lamb, Cox, Grosvenor	
Jenkins, Conacher, rw	lw, Kilrea, Touhey	
Day, ld	rd, Art. Smith, Bourgeault	
Clancy, Horner, rd	ld, Alex. Smith	
Chabot, g	g, Connell	

Score—Toronto 5, Ottawa 2. Goals—Conacher 2, Cotton, Primeau and Jackson for Toronto; Kilrea and Alex. Smith for Ottawa. Assists—Primeau 3, Clancy, Blair, Day, Conacher and Jackson for Toronto; Kilrea for Ottawa. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The Detroit Falcons with an air-tight defense and one "lucky" long shot that Roach misjudged, took third place from the Rangers in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing, yesterday evening, by a score of 1 to 0. After Johnny Sorrell and Carson Cooper had been bombarding Roach all evening from the blue line, the latter sneaked one past him in the last 10 minutes of play, for the only goal of the game.

The Rangers used their combinations vigorously, while Detroit confined its attacks chiefly to long, though accurate, shots in the first session. Neither side scored due largely to the fine work of Roach for the locals as well as Noble and Rockburn, for Detroit. The second session was equally even, with both teams more effective on defense than attack. Detroit continued its long shots, and finally Cooper, from the side and far out, got the goal. The Rangers promptly launched their five-man attack but the shots were ineffective, and finally "Bun" Cook was put off when seven players were on the ice at once. Later, Lewis was put off, but still the Detroit defense held to the final bell. The summary:

DETROIT		NEW YORK RANGERS
Sorrell, Lewis, McCabe, lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Dillon	
Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson, c	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Carrigan	
Cooper, Fillmore, rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Dillon	
Rockburn, McInenly, ld	rd, Jerwa, Regan, Peters, Murdoch	
Noble, rd	ld, Johnson, Jerwa, Dillon, Keeling	
Dolson, g	g, Roach	

Score—Detroit 1, Rangers 0. Goal—Cooper, for Detroit. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MICHIGAN SEXTET DEFEATS MINNESOTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26—The University of Minnesota hockey team lost its second straight game to the University of Michigan in a Western Conference contest here, Saturday night, by the score of 1 to 0.

It was a closely contested game and Michigan's winning goal came, after 13 minutes of play in the first period, when Emerson A. Reid '33, left wing for the visiting Wolverines, took the puck on his own blue line and skated past the Gopher defense to make good a long shot past the Minnesota goalie.

In the third period the Gophers threatened the Wolverines in a valiant attempt to score, but the tight five-man defense by the visitors warded off each rush. The summary:

MICHIGAN		MINNESOTA
Reid, Schlanderer, lw	rw, Ryman, Ells, Gould	
Crossman, c	c, Johnson, Constantine	
Curtis, Sindles, rw	lw, Gibbs, Bergeron	
Williams, ld	rd, Conway, Rundell	
Prouse, rd	ld, Hollingworth, Todd	
Tompkins, g	g, Jones	

Score—University of Michigan 1, University of Minnesota 0. Goal—Reid for Michigan. Referees—George Chambers, Minneapolis, and William Haman, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 50, Tulane 25.
Alabama P. I. 36, Southern Carolina 16.
Baltimore 31, Penn M. C. 18.
Bloomsburg 54, Kutztown 34.
Bradley 41, Augustana 11.
Brown 35, Tufts 25.
Cincinnati 24, Miami (O.) 10.
Cooper Union 22, Drew 16.
Cornell C. 28, Monmouth 22.
Creighton 46, Iowa State 16.
Davidson 22, Virginia P. I. 20.
Denison 38, St. John's 25.
Drexel 28, Upsala 16.
East Stroudsburg 54, Mansfield 29.
Elon 37, Guilford 23.
Furman 45, Citadel 22.
Geneva 32, Carnegie Tech 26.
Holy Cross 48, Crimson Ind. 28
Idaho 30, Washington State 25.
Kansas State 35, Oklahoma 15.
Kentucky Wesleyan 19, Louisville 18.
Louisiana Tech 48, Louisiana C. 30.
Loyola (Baltimore) 28, Washington C. 26.
Manhattan 43, Rensselaer P. I. 33.
Marshall 45, New River 32.
Marietta 39, Otis 27.
Mass. Aggies 25, New Bedford T. S. 9.
Michigan 41, Chicago 15.
Middlebury 24, St. Michael's 22.
Nebraska 30, Drake 25.
Newberry 40, Wofford 28.
North Central 28, Millikin 23.
Northwestern 35, Ohio State 22.
N. Y. Aggies 42, Wagner 23.
New York 34, Georgetown 31.
N. C. State 24, Duke 19.
Oberlin 23, Case 21.
Ohio Wesleyan 33, Western Reserve 25.
Pennsylvania 28, Annapolis 26.
Pittsburgh 38, Notre Dame 20.
Pratt Institute 32, Amherst 31.
Providence 60, Northeastern 33.
Stanford 37, California 32.
Susquehanna 38, Juniata 18.
Temple 47, Lebanon Valley 26.
U. C. L. A. 24, Southern California 16.
Wake Forest 35, High Point 27.
Washington 38, Oregon 26.
W. and L. 26, Virginia 17.
Wesleyan 36, Conn. Aggies 27.
Western Ontario 27, Toronto 25.
Westminster 24, Thiel 23.
Wisconsin 30, Illinois 20.
Wittenberg 44, John Carroll 34.
Wooster 60, Ashland 48.
Worcester P. I. 36, Springfield 32.
Xavier 40, Dayton 19.

BOESEKE STAR OF POLO TILT

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Elmer J. Boeseke, Santa Barbara, Calif., riding back for the Purples, defeated the Whites with a penalty shot in an overtime polo exhibition here Sunday, 11 to 10. The teams were made up of players for the Hurricanes, Midwick and Argentine teams. The game was the second of the practice series preceding the Midwick high goal season. The Purples were led by Dan Kearney, No. 1 rider of the Argentine outfit. The Whites were led by Laddie Sanford, No. 1, and captain of the Hurricanes. Boeseke was the individual star, scoring six times.

TWO YACHTSMEN WILL CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two American yachtsmen will campaign in European waters early this summer, Briggs Cunningham of Boston and Herman F. Whiton of New York. Cunningham will ship a newly-built boat to Scotland for competition on the River Clyde. Whiton will take his sloop Cherokee to Sweden late in the spring to prepare for the Scandinavian Gold Cup series.

REISELT LEADS BILLIARD PLAY

Now Only Undefeated Player in Three-Cushion Tourney

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.	P.C.
Otto Reiselt	4	0	8	42	1.000
A. J. Thurnblad	4	1	7	54	.800
J. M. Layton	4	1	8	31	.800
Allen Hall	3	1	8	38	.750
T. S. Denton	2	3	5	60	.400
F. S. Scoville	1	4	6	55	.250
Charles Jordan	0	5	5	..	.000
D. J. Jacobs	1	4	4	71	.300

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia remained the only undefeated player after Saturday and Sunday play in the world's championship tournament at three-cushion billiards. Reiselt, a former champion, now displays four victories, with J. M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender, coming up strong with four straight wins after his initial loss.

The field took on new shape after yesterday's play, when Layton beat one of his chief rivals, Arthur J. Thurnblad of Chicago, previously undefeated, 50 to 49 in 50 innings, and T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, defeated Allen Hall of Chicago, by 50 to 47 in 53 innings. Hall had been one of the leaders with a clean slate.

Another close match fell to D. J. Jacobs of St. Louis, 50 to 49 in 71 innings over Charles Jordan of Los Angeles. The latter, within a point of his first victory of the tourney, declined to play a safety shot, and thereby opened the door for Jacobs to win his first game.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

J. M. Layton—8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—50. Innings—50. High run—8.

A. J. Thurnblad—0 0 0 2 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 7 3 0 3 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—49. Innings—50. High run—7.

D. J. Jacobs—0 1 4 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 3 3 1 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 4 0 2—50. Innings—71. High run—4.

Charles Jordan—1 0 1 2 3 2 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 1 2 3 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—49. Innings—71. High run—4.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

J. M. Layton—3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 6 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 5 1 0 4 1—50. Innings—54. High run—8.

T. S. Denton—0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 2—43. Innings—53. High Run—4.

Otto Reiselt—0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1—50. Innings—61. High Run—8.

Charles Jordan—2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 5 1 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 4 7—47. Innings—60. High run—5.

A. J. Thurnblad—2 3 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 3 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 1 2 0 3 2 1 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 2 2—50. Innings—54. High run—3.

T. S. Scoville—0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—27. Innings—53. High run—4.

SULLIVAN AND COFFIN WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 26—Neil J. Sullivan and Roy A. Coffin, of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, won the first annual Greenwich squash racquets invitation doubles tournament from the pick of the New York and Greenwich players, over the week-end. While the local teams comprised most of the star performers of the district, headed by Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., United States champion, the Philadelphians, displaying a superior knowledge of team work, galloped through the four rounds with the loss of only two games, defeating in turn a pair from Wilmington, Charles Baker and Edward Thomas, Junius A. Richards and D. Lee Norris, the Rockaway Hunting Club pair, H. N. Rawlins and W. Jay Iselin, representing the Racquet & Tennis Club, and R. F. De Voe and D. J. Nightingale, of the University Club of New York.

OTTAR SATRE SKI WINNER

SALISBURY, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Perpetuating the fame of the Satre family among the ski stars of the world, Ottar Satre of the Salisbury Outing Club leaped 152 feet to win the Connecticut jumping championship in the closing event of the state's fifth annual championship ski meet here Saturday and Sunday. Satre's mark equaled the record for the course set two years ago by Rorard Walstad and outdistanced by four feet the winning jump made last year by Strand Mikkelson of the Greenfield Outing Club.

PHILLIES SIGN PLANSKY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Anthony J. Plansky, famous athlete of Georgetown University a few years ago, was signed by the Philadelphia Nationals Baseball Club Saturday, and will join the club late next month at the training base at Winter Haven, Fla. Officials of the Phillies announced his purchase Saturday night. Last year Plansky was an outfielder and first baseman with the Erie Central League Club, but the position selected for him with the Phils is left or center field. Kline will remain in right for the Quakers.

PENNSYLVANIA LOSES ENGLE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Football at University of Pennsylvania received another setback Saturday when it became known that Roy W. Engle of Camden, N. J., first string center this season, had been dropped from the rolls at the university. Engle quit the Wharton School of Finance of the university shortly after the close of the season, intending to re-enter at the start of the second semester next month, but his application has been denied by the executive committee of the department.

BASILIERE DEFENDS TITLE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—Alfred Basiliere of Pittsfield, Mass., successfully defended his New England Skating championship in the annual title meet here yesterday, after tying at nine points with James Cosker of Hartford. Basiliere beat the Hartford man by a close margin in a quarter mile skate-off for the title. Miss Helen Cosker of Hartford made a clean sweep of the women's events, winning all four from 220 yards to one mile.

PORTLAND DEFEATS OAKLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26—The Portland Buckaroos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League won an exhibition game with the Oakland Sheiks of the California State League here last night, 1 to 0. It was the first time teams of the leading far western hockey circuits have ever met in combat and may be the forerunner of regular interleague hockey play on the Pacific coast.

GULDAHL WINS "MOVIE" GOLF

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, 19-year-old Dallas (Tex.) professional, yesterday won the $3300 motion picture match-play golf tournament by defeating T

HARMON AWARDS ARE RECEIVED BY SEVEN NEGROES

Work in Music, Literature, Education and Other Fields Rewarded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Announcement of seven gold awards, each carrying an honorarium of $400, to seven Negroes for distinguished achievements in music, literature, education, business, rural life, social work and missionary activities, was made by the Harmon Foundation of New York today. Announcement of a similar award in the field of fine arts will be made at the opening of an exhibition of the work of Negro artists submitted in the contest at the Art Center in the middle of February.

This year's awards are the fifth in the series of William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes, and mark the close of an experimental period in that work undertaken by the Harmon Foundation in coöperation with the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. A survey will be made of the results accomplished and the future program announced later, it was said.

The award in music went to Hall Johnson of New York City for his arrangement of Negro spirituals and for original compositions. Two original songs, "Hail the King of Babylon" and "Hallelujah, King Jesus," which Mr. Johnson wrote and added to the collection of spirituals were written for Marc Connelly's Pulitzer Prize play, "Green Pastures," and are sung by Mr. Johnson's choir in the play. Mr. Johnson is a native of Athens, Ga., and received his education in music at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hahn School of Music in Philadelphia and the Institute of Musical Art in New York.

James Langston Hughes of Westfield, N. J., received the award for literature. His works include a novel, "Not Without Laughter," published in 1930, which deals with the experiences of a Negro boy in the middle West; "The Weary Blues," a collection of poems growing out of experiences in Europe, Africa and America, and "Fine Clothes to the Jew," also a poetic work. His works are said to be unusual in their attempt to capture a definite racial expression.

Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., was granted the award for his findings in the field of social science. His research was summarized through his publication, "The Negro in American Civilization," "The Negro in Chicago," and his founding of Opportunity, the official organ of the Urban League and said to be the only Negro publication devoted primarily to the sociological problems of the group. He has been the only American member of the commission investigating conditions in Liberia during the past year by appointment of the League of Nations.

The award in education went to Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley, Ga., for development of a training center for Negro youths which has markedly improved conditions in a community of 300,000 Negroes. His plant includes 12 modern brick buildings. He employs 45 teachers, and the school has increased from 145 pupils 26 years ago to 700. Instruction is given through two years of college, and the school is a center for farm demonstration and the preservation of a racial culture for the entire district.

For missionary work in Portuguese West Africa, Henry C. McDowell of Meridian, Miss., received the award in that field. His work was along educational, industrial, agricultural and social, as well as religious lines, with a tribe that was almost untouched by civilization, it was said.

Thomas Monroe Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., received the award in rural life. Mr. Campbell, who is the agent for seven southern states under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, teaches the Negro farmers home improvement, stock betterment, crop rotation, coöperative buying and other matters tending to improvement of rural conditions.

Albon L. Holsey, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., received the award in business for organization of a chain store system run by Negroes for Negro trade. Mr. Holsey is a native of Athens, Ga., and was graduated from Atlanta University. During the past two years he has organized the chain of 253 Negro-operated grocery stores, with branches in New York, Dallas, Omaha and Tulsa. His idea is that problems of unemployment among Negroes can be relieved materially if they are given an opportunity of working in the places where they spend their money.

Care on Slippery Pavement Urged

Failure of motorists to slow down on slippery pavements caused four of the five fatalities occurring on Massachusettts highways last week, according to the records of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced Jan. 26.

In his weekly report Capt. George A. Parker pointed out that even the sidewalk is becoming unsafe for the pedestrians. Three of the victims were struck by skidding cars careening off the roads, showing conclusively that little effort had been made by the drivers to use proper precautions.

The Registrar, however, expressed gratification that the fatality toll was the lowest in several years. The 82 persons convicted of driving under the influence of liquor was 31 more than in the previous week. Ten were sent to jail. Six persons were convicted for the second time in six years for driving after drinking. Four appealed jail sentences and two were jailed.

Of the 374 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked during the week, 88 were for liquor offenses.

MILK PRODUCTION ABOVE THE AVERAGE

Average daily milk production per cow for Jan. 1, 1931, was reported by New England dairymen as being 5 per cent above the five-year average for Jan. 1, but 2 per cent below that of Jan. 1, 1930. The average production for New England was 15.22 pounds on Jan. 1, 1931, and 15.58 on Jan. 1, 1930.

New Hampshire was the only New England state which showed any increase over last year. The proportion of dry cows to all cows in New England decreased from 22.3 per cent on Jan. 1, 1930, to 21.1 per cent on Jan. 1, 1931. The five-year average is 24.3 per cent.

Shy Little Girl; She Poses With Eye on Camera

ARTHUR P. NEWELL AND HIS PET FOX "LADY"

Lady, the red fox, stepped her dainty little feet into the affairs of the Newell family when she was nothing much more than a tiny fluff of fur. Arthur Perry Newell of 435 West Street, South Braintree, Mass., adopted her at once and began to work on her education. Today she plays with dog companions, sits by the hour on Mrs. Newell's lap, follows Arthur around like any canine, comes at call, and has proved herself an ideal pet. Strangers, however, she views with suspicion and, when such are around, betrays her wild instincts by posing as though her legs were wire springs about to snap her out of sight into the near-by woodland, where, indeed, she frequently disappears only to be enticed forth by Arthur's whistle.

REICH WARNED OF AGITATION ON YOUNG PLAN

Time Not Yet Ripe, Says Chancellor—Foreign Credits Affected

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Jan. 26 — Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor, delivered a forceful speech last week before the Saxon industrialists in Chemnitz, in which he urged the German people to discard illusions, face facts, and acquaint themselves with the truth, warning them against believing that revision of the Young plan will solve all their difficulties.

The speech was interpreted by a spokesman of the Foreign Office as an attempt to put an end to the one-sided agitation here that the whole German situation revolves around reparations, and that their revision is a panacea for all ills.

The Government does not give up the idea of revision, but as Dr. Bruening very clearly indicated, appears to believe the time is not yet ripe.

The Chancellor's statement undoubtedly brings light into the much confused situation here caused by continual talk about revision of the Young plan. The campaign against the plan which had quieted down for some time leapt into prominence again after the Government made a statement last summer that it was introducing its financial reforms in order, among other things, to prepare the ground for revision of the Young plan.

This was the first intimation that early revision was expected. Germany was suddenly swept by an ever-increasing revision movement which wholly unsettled the nation.

Especially the National Socialists (Fascists) after their great gains in the elections took up this question as they, together with other nationalists and the industrialists, are particularly opposed to the Young plan.

The German people heard that most of their distress originated from this reparation plan and would continue until it was revised.

It is against this "one-sided" view, as the member of the Foreign Office expressed himself, that the Chancellor has now turned, as it tends to make Germany's recovery dependent on outside forces over which it has no control.

G. W. WICKERSHAM TO TALK IN BOSTON

Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and George W. Wickersham, whose committee recently reported to Congress on the study of the prohibition question, are to address members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce within the next few weeks. Mr. Whitney is to speak on Jan. 29 and Mr. Wickersham on March 12.

Mr. Whitney's subject will be "Trade Depression and Stock Panics." Mr. Wickersham has not announced his topic, but it is thought he will tell many interesting sidelights on the work of the law enforcement committee, of which he was chairman. Both speeches are to be radiocast.

AUDUBON SOCIETY SPENT $20,318 IN 1930

The Massachusetts Audubon Society spent $20,318.80 during 1930 in extending New England hospitality to bird visitors, according to the report presented at the annual meeting of the society at its executive offices, 66 Newbury Street, Boston, on Jan. 24. Officers elected were Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer; Francis H. Allen, Miss Minna B. Hall, Miss Harriet E. Richards, Ralph Lawson, Dr. John B. May and George C. Warren, board of directors; and Charles B. Floyd, Miss Georgia H. Emory and Elliott B. Church, auditors. The society carries on extensive educational work besides maintaining the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary at Sharon, Mass.

C. E. Societies Observe Jubilee

Boston members of the International Society of Christian Endeavor are this week joining the world-wide golden jubilee of the organization. Mrs. Francis E. Clark of Newton, will have a prominent part at a meetings and banquet in the Chamber of Commerce Building Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the international body, will be principal speaker. An informal reception, from 5:30 to 6:30, will precede the banquet.

Local members yesterday observed denominational day; today is society day; tomorrow will be "long-timers' day"; Wednesday and Thursday, devotional days; Friday, fellowship day; Saturday, juniors' day; Sunday, Christian Endeavor day and Monday, Feb. 2, golden jubilee day.

The organization announces a membership of 4,000,000 throughout the world.

Courses Planned for Business Men

Harvard Graduate School of Business is to give a series of five courses to a limited number of active business executives, according to an announcement made today by W. B. Donham '98, dean of the school.

The object of the series will be to familiarize those in the industrial world with the recent developments in research and academic study and to deduce the underlying economic and business ideas from daily experience.

Attendance in each class is limited to a number which will facilitate open discussion, and active class-room or round table investigation. To provide new material the research department is accumulating valuable data concerning current business problems.

The course has been rapidly growing in popularity. Last year 122 companies, representing 27 states and five foreign countries sent delegates to the school.

PERU MAKES ALIENS REGISTER

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—The registration of all foreigners in Peru within 90 days was ordered yesterday in a Government decree which explained that the move was taken to protect the country from "malignant dangerous elements." Foreigners already registered must renew their registration.

EDUCATORS URGE COLLEGE TO PUT CHARACTER FIRST

Rollins Group Draws Up Specific Proposals to Guide Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 26—Calling attention to the emphasis placed by the Rollin's Educational Conference on the spiritual and character development aspect of education as contrasted to intellectual ends, Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, pronounced the findings of the conference, which closed Saturday, to be a distinct departure by responsible educators from the conventional practices of liberal arts colleges.

The purpose of the college of liberal arts, according to the report of the conference, is to discover and achieve the values and significance of life, individual and social through:

1. The organization, transmission, extension and application of knowledge.
2. The awakening, developing, enlarging disciplining and harmonizing of interests, appreciations, and attitudes.
3. The inspiring of the students, the faculty, and the officers to consecrate their unique personalities to the common good.

"The inevitable trend in education," stated the section of the report on the liberal arts college in relation to other educational units, "is toward the rapid shrinking of the traditional educational wall between vocational and cultural. The liberal college will survive and render service in proportion as it recognizes this fact and brings its course of study and administrative set-up into effective conformity with it."

It was the opinion of the conference in relation to appraisals of achievement that the best grading method is that farthest removed from the percentage method. Such steps as the use of letter or group grades, division of the class into thirds or quarters, a descriptive analysis of the student's progress, or combinations of these methods, were proposed.

Among the other proposals stated and discussed in the report are the declarations that:

1. There should be less emphasis on the acquisition of mere facts and more upon generalization, thinking, application of knowledge, and awareness of gaps in knowledge.
2. There should be different introductory courses for those who plan further work in a field and for those who do not.
3. There should be more emphasis on breadth in the first part of the college student's career, while in the latter part there should be more emphasis on specialization.
4. More emphasis on the development of the individual rather than on a sort of machine production should characterize the college.
5. Vocational names should not be given to lines of study that do not give definite vocational training.
6. Prerequisites for entrance and within the college have been too rigid and not fully justified.
7. Methods of individual guidance through advesers and faculty committees should be extended.
8. Present rigid departmentalization be condemned as greatest block to efficient administration.
9. The training and certification of teachers for schools and colleges should not be completely controlled by law and bureaucratic regulations.

Italian Financier Sent Into Exile

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 24 (AP)—Ricardo Gualino, the Italian financier who was arrested on Thursday for "motives of public security," today was sentenced to five years' exile to one of the Italian penal islands.

Sentence was imposed by the Fascist Commission of the Province of Turin, which specified that the term should be served on the Island of Lipari. His offense was designated as "grave and reiterated damage to the nation's economy."

Gualino, long regarded as very wealthy, was said to have lost heavily because of the current economic depression. A year ago his indebtedness to the Banca Agricola Italiana reached about $25,000,000, two-fifths of which was secured by collateral.

The bank was said to have appealed to the Bank of Italy for help, having lost about seven times its capital, and the Bank of Italy came to the rescue after Gualino had conveyed his $12,000,000 art collection to the Government.

Gualino was called the "trust maker of Italy." He was the head of the country's largest chain store corporation and of the Snia Viscosa, the large rayon manufacturing company whose stock was listed on the Paris Bourse and became involved in the Oustric bank scandal, which brought about the downfall of the Tardieu Government last month.

He was well off before the war, but his real success came after the armistice.

Public Utilities Debated at Forum

Public utilities, privately owned, are "growing to be monopolies or near monopolies," Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, declared at the Old South Forum yesterday afternoon.

He was debating with Prof. Arthur Stone Dewing, of the Harvard Business School on the question "Should Public Utilities Be Publicly Owned?"

"Public ownership," Mr. Thomas went on, "would tend to banish alternate booms and periods of depression."

Professor Dewing, arguing for private ownership, maintained that privately owned public utilities are more economically operated than those under public ownership. He asserted that public ownership would "lead either to Socialism or Communism."

Instruction Through Movies Called Teaching Supplement

Value of Visual Education Method Upheld at Parley of National Review Board—Enlightened Movie 'Shopping' Urged

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—That visual instruction by means of films is to be regarded as a supplement to good teaching, and not as a subsitute, was maintained by Lawrence R. Winchell at yesterday's session of the annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures here. Mr. Winchell is instructor in visual instruction at Rutgers University.

He explained that motion pictures in education have been found to be of larger value in providing vicarious experience to children where field work is impracticable. The films cannot take the place of the human element represented by the teacher, he said, but can assist the teacher to make the students' abstract ideas concrete.

He told of the difficulty a teacher had in explaining to her class what a sea lion was like, and what progress was made after a motion picture of sea lions in their native habitat had been shown. By means of slow motion films, he explained, a class could be shown the whole process by which a caterpillar turns into a butterfly. By means of animated drawings projected as films, geography could be presented to a class more vividly than had been possible with purely verbal teaching.

The children can be taken vicariously on journeys to far countries, he continued, and see in the pictures how the people of other nations solve the problems of providing food, shelter and clothing; the effect of climate upon ways of living, and the sources of many products of other countries that are used in the student's own country. He recommended the discriminate use of films shown in the regular theaters as a means of education and as a help toward developing the students' judgment of values.

Thus it has been found that pupils could attend films with historical themes, such as "The Covered Wagon," and gain knowledge of an earlier period, at the same time they learned to weigh the genuineness of some of the scenes presented. The Chronicles of America series made by Yale University authorities has proved of unestimated value in assisting teachers in presenting American history to their classes.

News reels are being used in some parts of New Jersey as a help in teaching civics. Students are thus seeing by proxy the making of the actual events which they are studying. A. G. Balcom, director of visual education in the Newark (N. J.) public schools, spoke of the value of motion pictures as a means of assisting the pupils toward a formative attitude, thus helping them to become conscious of themselves as part of the life around them. Mr. Balcom presided at this session.

In a session devoted to considering the community in relation to motion pictures for children, Ashley Miller declared that 15 years' experience with films and juvenile education had convinced him the "motion pictures have potentialities for good that transcend those of the printed word." Mr. Miller is director of the Heckscher Theater in New York City.

Mr. Miller said that at the Heckscher Foundation for Children, with its 7000 members between 6 and 16, is offered one short program of pictures each week, with an occasional evening during the winter. Sometimes a good industrial film is shown. An elaborate film version of "Siegfried" was shown in two parts, and the larger crowd on the second afternoon proved that those who had witnessed the first part had spread a good report of the picture.

Mr. Miller said that he believed that the culture of the community is ahead of the pictures at present, and that that is why the conventional commercial picture is not of a character that he likes to recommend to parents for their children to see. The public has the power to get the kind of pictures it wants by staying away from those of the sort which it disapproves, he said. This he gave as the reason the public should go about its movie "shopping" in an enlightened way.

NORFOLK, VA.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Our Adventure in the Doll's House

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

IT HAD really come true at last! Daddy had spoken of our journey to Switzerland as far back as last April, and here we were!

It was one of those wonderful sunshiny evenings that you so often see in Switzerland. The sun was just setting as we drove up to the Baur au Lac Hotel in Zurich, and all the mountain tops over the lake were tipped with rosy red. It was the Alpenglühn!

We had dinner on the veranda, and the Austrian band was playing the blue Danube waltz which is our especial favorite.

Very soon—I suppose it was because we had been traveling all day and all night, we both got very sleepy, and Daddy said: "I know two people who had better jump down and run to bed before they fall asleep in their chairs."

That was last night.

Today we got up very early because we wanted to explore everything everywhere. We roamed about the streets; we went in and out of most fascinating shops; everything smelt so clean and fresh and Swiss! The air was clear and crisp, and Daddy said, that was because the breeze came directly off the snow on the Alps.

At 12 o'clock we all went to visit a most interesting Swiss family. I don't think that we had ever had such an unusual time with any family before. I had better tell you all about everything exactly as it happened.

Hans and Elsbeth

There were two children just the same age as Oliver and me. Their names were Hans and Elsbeth. Elsbeth had her fair hair done in two very thick plaits which reached down to her knees. Hans' hair was still fairer than his sister's, and his eyes were as blue as the sky over Zurich, and that is very blue.

Inside the oak panneled hall, Herr and Frau Wunderlie and Elsbeth, and Hans, were standing in a row smiling a welcome at us, and we all shook hands and said "How do you do." Frau Wunderlie said that she was quite sure that we were very hungry, so after we had taken off our things in a little side room which had a big tall white stove and a chair, and a long mirror in it, we returned to the hall, and the butler slid two doors back into the wall, and Herr and Frau Wunderlie led the way into a big dining room. The table was all decorated with fruit and flowers.

At dinner the grown-ups did most of the talking; sometimes they spoke in German, sometimes they spoke in French, and sometimes in English—until things began to happen that were very unusual.

We had eaten the first course and the dishes had been removed when suddenly Frau Wunderlie smiled rather mysteriously at us, and said: 'Now kinderlein" (meaning little children)—"sing for the dessert!"

Oliver and I looked at one another in amazement.

Was the dessert going to dance in, or what?

Oliver nudged me. Hans and Elsbeth were both looking at us and smiling; then they began to sing:

Little snow house,
Little snow house,
Summer has gone,
And the ice and the snow
Are coming, we know,
Little snow house, we are waiting for you.

Frau Wunderlie and Herr Wunderlie, and even Daddy and Mummy were singing, and Herr Wunderlie was beating time to the tune with a large silver pie spoon.

Suddenly the dining room doors began to slide back, and the butler, holding a tray with his white gloved hands high above his head, stood on the threshold.

On the tray was a little house about 14 inches high and 14 inches broad. (Daddy measured it, so I know). It had a little peaked roof, and two windows and a little front door, and it was all made of meringue crust.

The butler very gravely and solemnly placed it on the middle of the table, and Herr Wunderlie got up and lifted the roof with the pie spoon, and inside was whipped cream and hundreds and thousands of little colored sweets the size of pin heads. Well, that was a surprise for a dessert! They called it a Schneehäuschen (meaning little snow house).

Herr Wunderlie cut the Schneehäuschen, which was as crisp as crisp, and he gave us each a piece and some cream.

Everyone was talking and laughing at once, as people do by dessert time; and when we had finished, Oliver and I looked longingly at the lovely old garden with the tall elms and lovely lawns and shady walks away in the trees.

Through the Shrubbery

Perhaps Frau Wunderlie saw us looking, because she said suddenly: "Hans and Elsbeth, why don't you take Oliver and Betty to see your doll's house?"

We scrambled off our chairs, and Hans and Elsbeth made a dash for the garden.

We ran after them as quickly as we could, but I noticed that Oliver was putting on his big boy air, and I knew why! He didn't care for doll's houses, but he and I little guessed what kind of a house we were going to see!

When we got to the end of the lawn, Hans and Elsbeth led the way through a shrubbery, and in the shrubbery there was a little gravel walk with a high hedge at the end. The outside of the hedge looked rather like the maze at Hampton Court Palace; it was quite square, and we couldn't see over it.

Hans led the way through one of the openings, and at the end of a little grass path we caught sight of a real doll's house, big enough for us children to get right inside!

It was the most perfectly made little doll's house you ever saw, and it had golden eaves!

There was a front door which had a brass knocker in the shape of a lion's head.

There were two windows upstairs, and two little windows downstairs on each side of the front door.

Elsbeth gave a loud rat-tat with the brass knocker and the door immediately flew wide open.

Elsbeth and Hans bent their heads and walked right into the little house. You may be sure we followed quickly on their heels.

I wish that every little boy and girl could feel the thrill we experienced when we stepped inside a real doll's house!

Oliver was as excited as I was.

We found ourselves in a little square hall; our heads almost touched the ceiling, because it was very low, but that made it all the more of an adventure.

"Good Afternoon" to the Parlormaid

At the foot of the stairs stood a parlormaid. She was just a doll, but she looked as real as real. I felt that I must say "good afternoon," but she only stared, so I pretended I had not said it. She was holding out her arm ready to take the visitors' coats and hats. We were not wearing hats or coats, so we didn't put any on her arm.

There was a parlor on the right of the hall, and there were tall mirrors on the walls everywhere which made the room appear much larger than it really was.

Directly facing the door was a sofa on which were three dolls; they were sitting up very straight and staring hard at us.

One of them had on a very rich Swiss costume, with rows and rows of heavy silver chains around her neck. The one in the middle, who was rather stout, had on a Norwegian dress, and the one in the corner looked like a very grand duchess with a diamond crown upon her head!

A man in full court costume was playing the piano.

This seemed to us to be very remarkable, until Elsbeth told us that when we crossed the threshold of each room we trod on a device which set all sorts of mechanism in motion, including the playing of the piano.

One or two other dolls were standing about the room—just chatting I suppose—and I couldn't tear myself away from them all.

Suddenly I heard Oliver calling—"Betty, come into the kitchen, quick!"

I ran across the hall. Hans and Elsbeth and Oliver must have slipped away to the kitchen without my noticing.

I wish you could have seen that kitchen!

The floor was made of blue-and-white tile, and in the corner by the stove sat a big Persian cat; it was nodding its head back and forth, as much as to say: "I knew you would come!"

The cook, in white cap and apron and very rosy cheeks, was rolling some pastry on the kitchen table, and every time he rolled a piece he took it up with one hand and threw it into a large tin with the other. He did this same thing over and over again, and his smile and his gestures were always the same.

The kitchen door was wide open to the yard, and outside the door we caught a peep of a milkman in a blue smock. He was just leaving a bottle of milk on the doorstep.

Elsbeth was asking us in her pretty Swiss accent, if we would not like to go upstairs, and Hans said, "You must be quite careful climbing the stairs because they are very steep and narrow."

It was great fun going upstairs; we managed it beautifully by holding onto the banisters with both our hands.

There was a little landing at the top; it led into a blue and white bathroom, and at each end of the landing was a little bedroom, one was blue and the other was pink.

I looked out of the window of the pink room, and there was Daddy coming right up the path to the house.

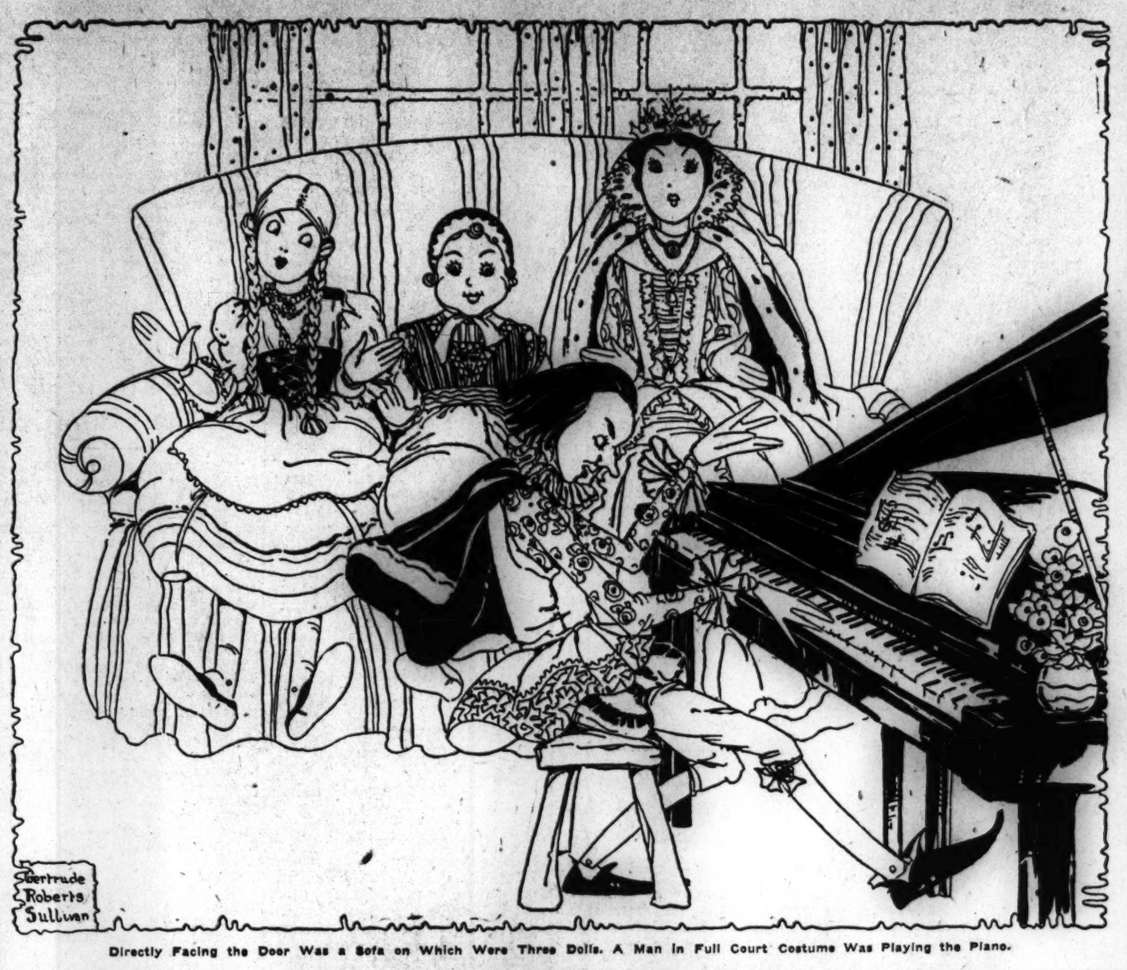
Of course he was too big to get inside.

It was fascinating to get into a house that Daddy could not get into!

"Bless me," he called, "how did you get into this thing?"

He looked rather crestfallen, and I knew it was because he would really have loved to come inside the doll's house himself, but he was too big, so he knocked on the knocker and called up to us to come out quickly.

We scrambled down the stairs; we passed the maid in the hall again, and we waved good-by to the dolls in the parlor, but they only stared at us harder than ever. Then we opened the front door and in a few minutes Daddy was hearing every tiniest detail about our wonderful visit to a real doll's house.



Gertrude Roberts Sullivan

Directly Facing the Door Was a Sofa on Which Were Three Dolls. A Man in Full Court Costume Was Playing the Piano.

Mr. Timothy, and What the Marble Did

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. TIMOTHY was the proudest cat in the world; he had given a bicycle to Bill and a new two-seater to Daddy Penn. Of course he had not actually gone into the shop and bought these things, but they would never have had them but for his wonderful discovery. And it all happened because Bill Penn went out to post a letter. If Bill had not gone out he would not have left his favorite large marble lying on the floor, and if the marble had not been there Mr. Timothy could not have found it, and if he had not found it, there would never have been that splendid game that resulted in such a marvelous find.

When Mr. Timothy discovered the marble, he played with it until it rolled under the bookcase that had stood in the same corner of the room for years and years. It had been a splendid game, pushing and rolling it round and round the floor. It fitted perfectly into the curve of his paw, and it was fine to pat it gently and then dash after it. But when it went under the bookcase—well, of course, no self-respecting cat could be expected to move a bookcase, so he had purred twice specially loudly to explain matters to Bill, and resigned himself to sleep and dreams.

Now Daddy Penn and Bill had heard the marble roll along the polished boards and strike something metallic; that was the beginning of the excitement.

"What was that?" they exclaimed together. And Daddy got up from his deep armchair, and, bending down, tried to look under the bookcase. But it was too dark.

"We had better get it out. Mr. Timothy must have pushed something else underneath there. Come on, Bill, let's pull—all together."

Pulling and Pushing and Puffing

So they pulled and pushed and puffed and blew until the old bookcase stood out from the wall. The space revealed nothing more than the marble. They tapped the wall and the floor but they could not hear the tiniest ting of metal anywhere.

"Most extraordinary," said Daddy Penn, running his hands over the surface of the floor.

"Most mysterious and thrilling," said Bill, scenting an adventure.

And Mr. Timothy continued to dose and purr and wash alternately.

"We must have dreamt that noise, Bill, old son," said Daddy Penn. "Let's get the corner straightened up again."

So they pushed the old piece of furniture back, and Daddy promptly forgot about the whole affair.

But Bill did not forget so easily. He was up very early next morning, and with a thin cane felt all along the floor under the bookcase. Nothing tinged, nothing sounded metallic, and so after a few days Bill forgot all about it too.

AND THEN IT HAPPENED ALL OVER AGAIN.

Mr. Timothy's splendid game ended by the marble doing exactly as it did before; it rang with a clear "ting" as it rolled, and evidently touched something under the bookcase. Daddy Penn and Bill looked at each other, then at Mr. Timothy, and then at the bookcase.

"Well," said Daddy, "what a silly I am not to have thought of that before!"

"Thought of what?"

"Why, the bookcase itself. It's been in the family for generations and might conceal anything! Come on, heave ho! we'll soon have it out again."

This time, however, they proceeded to remove all the books, and piled them up in neat little stacks beside the wall. Then they took out the shelves and put them carefully in order near the books.

"Now we'll turn it upside down," said Daddy. So they pulled and pushed and blew until the bookcase was standing on its head. And there was the mystery partly revealed.

In the base was a tiny metal ring, so small that it would never have been seen if Daddy Penn had not been particularly seeking something. But there it was, and he pulled very gently right and left, but nothing happened. Then he twisted it ever so slightly; there was a little click, and a tiny panel opened itself, revealing a hollow about three inches deep.

A Yellow Faded Newspaper

Bill fairly jumped with excitement. Inside the little secret partition was a piece of very yellow faded newspaper wrapped round an envelope. Carefully removing the paper, they found a letter addressed to Ernest William Penn, Esquire.

"Why, it's for you, Daddy!" gasped Bill. "How marvelous!"

Daddy Penn smiled. "No, it must have been sent to my great-grandfather, he was Ernest William too."

Very tenderly he lifted the flap which was not stuck down, and from inside he drew out a letter written in the finest handwriting Bill had ever seen. It was an acknowledgment by one Simon Taylor of a debt to one Ernest William Penn, and a complete discharge of the debt by the inclosure of the full amount in £10 notes.

"Well!" exclaimed Daddy, "that's a fine discovery! That money was evidently paid to great-grand-daddy Penn, and he put it away carefully and then forgot all about it. I guess it belongs to us now as there are no other descendants."

Daddy Penn put the money and the letter back inside the envelope and felt inside the secret place to see if anything else were concealed there. Two small buttons carved in silver, and a tie-pin in coral and gold were brought to light, but a further search for other secret places in the old bookcase revealed nothing more.

Bill turned to the letter. "Daddy, is it real? The money, I mean. Because—oh, Daddy, is it really, truly real?"

"Sure it's real, and it was that old rascal Mr. Timothy who discovered it!" And Daddy bent to stroke the big black cat sprawled out on the rug.

Mr. Timothy opened one eye and winked very knowingly as if to say, "That's right, Sir, I have known all about it for ages and ages—and—ages," and then Mr. Timothy closed his eye and was fast asleep again.

One Tick at a Time

The old grandfather's clock had been faithfully telling the time for many, many years. Suddenly one day it stopped. There was an investigation of the works and the trouble was located in the second hand.

"Why did you quit?" asked the hour hand.

"Well, it's this way," replied the second hand, "too much is expected of me. Just think how much ticking I have to do! Every minute I must tick 60 times and I've been doing this for at least 30 years. If you don't believe that I have ticked millions and millions of times count it up for yourself. And I am supposed to go right on ticking millions and millions of more ticks. I tell you, it's too much. The task is too great! I'm not equal to it. Right here and now I quit!"

The rest of the works in the old clock talked the matter over but were at a loss to know what to do. As long as the second hand refused to do his bit the whole works were held up. And the second hand wouldn't budge because too much was expected of him.

At last the wise old hour hand said to the second hand, "Do you feel able to tick just once?"

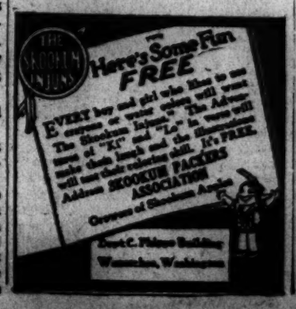
"Oh, yes, I can easily do that," answered the second hand.

"Well, just tick once, then again, and again, that is all there is to it. You never need to tick more than once at a time," said the hour hand.

And by the time the hour hand had finished speaking the little second hand was ticking cheerfully again, one tick at a time, and the old clock was running along as usual.

Sometimes we behave like that foolish little second hand. We stop and pity ourselves about our tasks instead of going right on doing them, bit by bit, and when we do this we sometimes "hold up the whole works," which certainly isn't fair.

The things required of us may look big, but we shall never be obliged to do all of them at once. All we ever need to do is one bit at a time and, like the second hand, we can cheerfully agree to do that.



Gertrude Koch

Off to School

Skipping and jumping and dancing tip-toe,
Down the long road to the school house we go;
Sturdy young Tad, our careless young man,
Left us at home when to school they all ran.

But we'll catch him yet, for what would he do
If no pencil he had?—and a book's some use too.
So down the long road, with a shout after Tad—
Leapfrog's the sport! Just try it, my lad! A. B. D.

A Scrapbook Studio

BEING snowed in was becoming tiresome. At least, Caroline and her brother, Frank, thought so, as they stood at the window watching for the school bus that didn't come. For two nights the wind had blown from the west, drifting the snow, which covered the ground, until the north and south roads were so full of it that they were absolutely impassable.

Cut Off by Snow Drifts

The first morning Caroline and Frank hadn't greatly minded when the bus which took them to the consolidated school three miles away, failed to get through the snow-blocked road. It was even rather fun to be in a little world all their own, cut off from the rest by great drifts of snow. The second morning, however, they would like to have gone back to school, and the two little figures at the window appeared decidedly forlorn.

Mother's glance took in the situation at once, and she did some quick thinking, taking stock of the assets in the little ranch home that she could produce for a stormy day's entertainment. And some of these consisted of big bulging piece-bags, and great stacks of magazines and papers in the attic (for Caroline's and Frank's mother often remarked half humorously that the more magazines she gave away the more she seemed to have given to her).

"Caroline and Frank," she exclaimed brightly, "How would you like to fix up a scrapbook studio this morning, and get some scrapbooks started?"

Mother's Idea

The children knew all about a studio for they had an aunt who was an artist, and they had visited her studio. But a scrapbook studio! Their faces expressed their bewilderment.

"A studio is a work room where beautiful things are produced, you know," explained their mother. "Scrapbooks may be beautiful and helpful, and I thought it would be rather fun, as well as being much more orderly, if we could fix up a special room in which to do our scrapbook making."

Caroline began to catch some of her mother's enthusiasm. "I should like to make a scrapbook filled to the brim with pictures and suggestions of pretty rooms for girls, and articles telling how to make lovely things for a girl's room," she exclaimed. Mother knew Caroline was thinking of the room she was to have some day when the new ranch home they all hoped for would become a reality.

Frank's hobbies were birds and pets, and Mother assured him he would find articles about both in some of her magazines and papers, and that he would be able to make a most interesting scrapbook about them.

Their growing enthusiasm called for immediate action. "Suppose you use a corner of the living room for your studio," suggested Mother. "You may use my sewing table and two low chairs. Then you will each need a waste-paper basket, a pair of scissors, and a tube of paste. Out of some of the stiffer pieces of cloth in my piece-bag I will stitch up some scrapbooks, and you may do the rest."

Caroline's and Frank's interest grew by leaps and bounds. One scrapbook suggested another—a recipe book for a young aunt who had just started housekeeping, and a garden book for another who had just moved from a city apartment to a little house with a yard around it—"where I can raise flowers," she had delightedly written. Frank had the happy thought of making a picture book for a tiny friend just old enough to enjoy looking at pictures.

Mother had added pasteboard boxes to the equipment of the studio, that the children might keep their pictures sorted. She had impressed upon them from the first that order and system must be an essential part of the studio.

Caroline and Frank worked busily and happily in their studio nearly all that day, while the wind blew and the snow whirled outside. "We will have it for a permanent project," declared Mother that night—"at least through the winter, for there will be many occasions before spring comes again when you will be playing indoors."

Mail Bag

Upper Beaconsfield, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

When the family opened the Monitor and saw Spot's face and mine looking out at them, you never saw such excitement! I have grown a great deal since I first wrote and Spot has given me lessons in everything a dog should know. I have thought and thought, but the only thing I can think of giving him lessons in, is "tail-carriage." But then he has such a short little tail, and he makes it express just everything he needs to, so it doesn't seem important.

We have read all about Snubs' visit to the farm, so I wondered if you would let me tell you about a lovely trip we had in the autumn. We went right up into New South Wales in the car. We would drive all day, and when we came to a place at night, the first thing the family did, was to make sure of a nice closed garage, because Spot and I stayed in the car all night. Then, when we'd had some dinner, we all went for a walk, after which we were tucked up in the car till morning.

Mother and Auntie Alice sat in the back of the car, with me on a high cushion at their feet so that I could look out of the window at everything. I am so big now I can lean my elbows on the back of the front seat, whenever I want to see what's going on in front. Spot always sits on the shoulder of "Auntie who drives the car."

We went along the bank of a big river they call the Murray. It was dense bush country (which is often spoken of as the "back-blocks" out here) and we could look down into the water far below at the beautiful reflection of the trees.

Once we saw some wild black swans swimming quietly; many colored parrots flew around us, and in one place a great flock of large white cockatoos. Spot got so excited about the rabbits which ran across the track that he danced on Auntie's knee and broke her belt-buckle! As a rule he slept soundly all day and the family wondered why. I could have told them. You see, at night he felt he was responsible for the car and me, so he used to sit up on guard.

The part I think I enjoyed best was when we came out into open country and met large droves of sheep. The car would have to go very very slowly through them, and I got so excited I barked all the time. They say my ancestors were dogs who looked after sheep, so they weren't at all surprised, but really very pleased. By "they" I mean the family, not the sheep.

One day we went right down between some mountains until we came to some great big caves. Mother and the Aunties went into one but they didn't take us. Afterward they talked a lot about some things called stalactites. I asked Spot what they were, but he wasn't at all sure. They often talked about things we didn't understand; "autumn coloring" was one; but I am only about to tell you about the trip as we saw it.

Dear Editor, I never meant to write so long a letter, but when I start thinking about that trip, I don't know when to stop. Spot and I are always hoping for another, and whenever Auntie goes to get the car out, we rush after her and climb in. Very often she only gets it out to wash it, but you never know. We're lucky little chaps anyway, as we always have a ride on Sunday, it being 35 miles from our hill-top to Melbourne, where the family goes to church.

Ever so much love to all the children and their pets, from Chief.

Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Editor. If it is possible I should like to correspond with somebody in New Zealand.

I am 10 years old, and would like somebody the same age to write to me. We live on a farm and we have two dogs, and two Persian cats. There are some wild hares here, too.

There is a tall hill here called Kamberg, which stands 7000 feet above sea level. We have some Afrikander oxen, which are very good-tempered ones.

There are some very pretty wild birds on our farm, some of which are very tame such as doves. There are about 20 different kinds.

Our farm has 400 acres, and we have lived on it over four years. We have a pretty garden, which has delphiniums, dahlias, poppies, foxgloves, roses, antirrhinums, lupins, columbines, hollyhocks, narturtiums and other flowers. —— Alick L. P.

Ardmore, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl, 11 years, and am writing to the Mail Bag because I want to correspond with another girl who might tell me about her country and I can tell her about mine. Oklahoma is a land of sunshine this winter and we have been able to play out doors all winter. The Christian Science Monitor comes to us daily and I enjoy reading the Children's Page, also about Snubs and Waddles.

With all good wishes for the Mail Baggers, and the Monitor, I am your friend, —— Mary Ella S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Jane D. (9), Pocomoke City, Md.—Especially from Switzerland, Sweden and Holland.
Mary Lou H. (9), Ardmore, Okla.
B. R. (9), New York, N. Y.—Interested in stamps and coins.
Joyce K. (10), Dallas, Tex.—Especially from France, Spain and Italy.
Leona T. (10), Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Elsie S. (10), Arcadia, Calif.
Mary Jean C. (10), Independence, Mo.
Elizabeth T. (11), Oak Bluffs, Mass.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their verses:

Aleen L., Oakland, Calif.
Barbara Jean I., Louisville, Ky.
Hope D., Lakeport, Calif.
Betty G., Chehalis, Wash.

Book Puzzle

1. What boy, by his sharpness, increased his possessions, and had a fence whitewashed for him?
2. Who had a servant named after the day of the week on which he was found?
3. What boy was kidnapped by gypsies and feared all animals, but ended by loving all the things of the woods?
4. What man had a queer experience with the mountain dwarfs, and slept for 20 years?
5. What family was shipwrecked on a desert island?
6. What boy had a beautiful singing voice and was taken to London, where he met William Shakespeare and his players?
7. What birds of ancient time were said to have saved a noted city?
8. What small dog belonged to a noted scientist and climbed glaciers with his master?
9. What brave dog gave his life to save his friend, a mongrel cur?
10. What courageous boy helped to save Arabia in time of great need, and had strength of mind enough to stand by his own opinions of right?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Proverb Puzzle published Jan. 19:

The second and third letters of the following words form the proverb: Shovel, one, ostrich, tying, estate, sheep, obelisk, astonish, spool, pliers, scythe. (Honesty is the best policy.)

The Yellow Duster

I had a yellow duster that my Mummie gave to me,
So big and soft and cuddly; and I know you will agree
That a lovely yellow duster is a very needful thing
To keep the nursery polished like the palace of a king.

It kept the table shiny bright; it cleaned my little chair;
It rubbed the oval mirror where I look to do my hair.
I found it very useful, and I needed it each day,
To shine the vases where the roses made my nursery gay.

But then I found my duster made a very cosy bed
For Peter Pup to cuddle on and rest his little head.
And so instead of polishing and rubbing tables up
I keep my yellow duster just for little Peter Pup.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

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THE HOME FORUM

Of Poets and the Winter Garden

IT IS quite natural to turn to the poets for inspiration in summer, but why not also in planning for the winter garden? Poets are frank enough in their likes and dislikes, they have a habit of observing minutely, and as often as not their observations are suggestive practically as well as inspirationally.

True, there are a hundred and one poetic references to summer gardens to one for those of winter. Certain poets indeed you can scarcely think of in connection with any but the summer season. But there have been poets—one wonders if possibly they were of more robust physique?—who took a delight in nature's sterner moods. Charles Kingsley positively gloried in the spot he called his winter garden—a plantation of four kinds of evergreens with "here and there a leafless birch, whose purple tresses" seemed to him even more attractive than the green ones of springtime and summer.

And Lowell. Did you ever think to look over Lowell's verse for wintry pictures? Or to re-read the essay called "A Good Word for Winter"? Parts of this are somewhat apologetic to be sure, but it is worth turning to, whether your winter garden is situate on a real-estate map or in the limbo of fancy.

He too is keen about all the varieties of evergreens, but he notices that many of the deciduous trees and shrubs have interesting color in their twigs. Lowell is excellent besides for calling our attention to some of the forgotten poets. He discovers that old Scotsman, Grahame, writing of winter.

> Now is the time
> To visit nature in her grand attire.

He finds Ambrose Phillips reveling in the sight of

> Nature in a rich disguise, . . .
> For every shrub and every blade of grass,
> And every pointed thorn, seemed wrought in glass;
>
> In pearls and rubies rich the hawthornes show,
> And through the ice the crimson berries glow.

Possibly the first poet to note what cheer snow can bring to the winter scene was Goethe. "Beautiful indeed;" he wrote, "the mist heaps itself together in light snow-clouds, the sun looks through, and the snow over everything gives back a feeling of gayety." Interesting this to compare with a stanza from Robert Frost in "A Winter Eden":—

> It lifts existence on a plane of snow
> One level higher than the earth below,
> One level nearer heaven overhead,
> And last year's berries shining scarlet red.

And two almost forgotten writers—Edith Matilda Thomas and John T. Trowbridge—have given us happy verses about the unpopular season. Edith Thomas calls "The frost"

> a rude and Gothic sprite,
> Who doth unbuild the Summer's palaced Wealth,"

but shows us how he then goes to work and sets up in its place

> a mimic garden, cold and bright.

Still familiar, surely, must be Bryant's and Whittier's winter pictures. Bryant, you remember, notes the spectacular splendors of the world when after a rain the winter sun comes out and the tree trunks

> Are cased in the pure crystal,
>
> while each of the bare branches
>
> Is studded with its trembling waterdrops,
> That stream with rainbow radiance as they move.

Whittier sings how all the homely objects about the old-time New England homestead—the belt of wood, the garden wall, the well curb and its sweep, were changed by the snow all into "domes and towers" and "Chinese roofs."

This transforming power of winter—its "pomp and circumstance"—seems to have been noticed far oftener by our poets than that other distinguishing quality—its quietness. Kingsley, to be sure, speaks of this other quality in one of his prose idyls.

"I am in perfect silence"—he wrote—"a silence which may be heard,—" and Lowell found the world "muted" by snow. Of the day after a storm he observed, "Night has no silence like this of busy day. All the batteries of noise are spiked." Homer described the winds as lulled by the snowstorm. Wordsworth, indeed, wrote of "snow-muffled winds" and Coleridge of

> silent icicles,
> Quietly gleaming to the quiet moon.

But it was Dorothy Wordsworth who discovered that sounds carry farther in wintry air. Commenting in her Journal, after a walk on one of her favorite hills near Alfoxden, she marveled how she could distinctly hear the sound of the sea which in summer was never heard. This effect, she decided, must be due to the absence in winter of such other overpowering sounds as the singing of the birds, the humming of insects and the murmuring of leaves.

It was Dorothy Wordsworth too who found out that winter has a way of revealing the character of every tree and shrub and stick and stone. "What a beautiful thing," she wrote, "God has made winter to be, by stripping the trees, and letting us see their shapes and forms."

Interesting this is to compare with the thought of a comparatively recent poet—F. L. Knowles—about "Winter":—

> Behold, he comes! like Aaron of old—a priest,
> With ashy beard down-flowing from his chin,
> Regardful he of sacrifice and feast,
> The Holy Place of Nature entering in.

True, a winter garden has its minus as well as its plus side. It does not require the poets to tell us that it cannot be a garden of luscious scents, nor one that is a "kaleidoscope of various colors." Nor a place to loiter in or idle away the hours. Rather must it be a place to take brisk walks and longish breaths and to become acquainted with the individualities of your trees and plants. A place, too, in which to cultivate an appreciation of form, not just as the characteristic of an object, but in an art sense, as the old Renaissance garden makers saw form.

Resigned to the lack of flower scents, you may come to relish the tonic fragrance of the evergreens. With eyes filled with the riot of summer's color, as Kingsley declared, you may take delight in the etched landscape. Possibly with Alexander Smith of Dreamthorpe fame you will vote winter more truly the master-artist than any other of the seasons. Surely he is more selective. Every touch of his pencil counts and the impression is single, compelling. And then you may get into a habit of noting the sky oftener, and of setting greater store by the sun, now that he is so chary of his beams. Thoreau found that he was subject to less distraction in winter and could give his attention both literally and figuratively then to what another poet has called the "skiey influences."

And so when in working at this winter garden of ours we come round to it again, the poets can help us, and help us most of all with the discovery that, miss the lush material joys of our summer garth as we may, we can still wrest knowledge from the wintry one and an expanding love of the higher values.

E. M.

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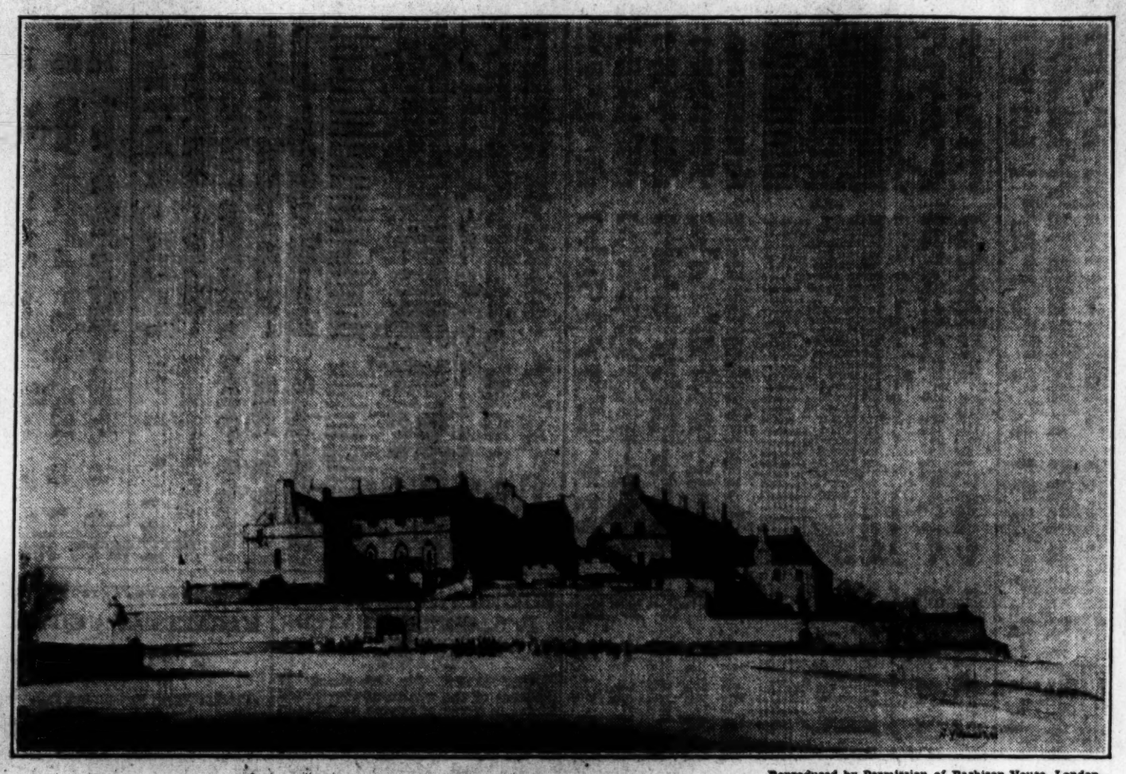
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Efficient Quartet

> The tricksome little monkey,
> The goat with tangled hair,
> The donkey,
> And the clumsy-fingered bear
> A great quartet had planned to start;
> They got the notes, viola, fiddles, bass,
> And sat beneath a lime-tree, on the grass,
> To charm creation with their art.
> They struck the sounding strings; what discord, oh, my heart!
> "Stop, boys," cries little Monkey, "wait a bit;
> It can't go right like that; you don't know how to sit!
> You face viola, Bear, with your bassoon;
> First fiddle faces second; then, you'll see,
> We'll play to quite another tune
> And make the hills and forest dance for glee."
> They change their places, start again;
> Yet all attempts at tune are vain.
> "Here, stop!" says Donkey, "I'll explain.
> I'm sure we'll make it go
> By sitting in a row."
>
> The donkey's plan they tried,
> Of sitting side by side;
> But did it answer? No.
> Why, only all the worse they got entangled,
> And all the more they wrangled,
> Of where to sit and why.
> Attracted by the noise, a nightingale came by.
> To him they all appeal to show them what's the way:
> "Have patience with us, please," they say,
> "We're trying a quartet, which will not go a bit;
> We've notes, we've instruments; do tell us how to sit!"
> "To manage a quartet, you must know how to play,"
> The nightingale replies: "To sit is not enough,
> Besides, my friends, your ears are much too rough.
> Then change your seats, and fiddles too:
> Yet chamber music's not for you!"

—IVAN ANDREYEVICH KRYLOV,
in "Fables" Translated by BERNARD PARES.



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Stirling Castle. From a Painting by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A.

Beirut, a Mosaic

The mountains of Lebanon rise in majesty, a background for their own rolling foothills and for the cheerful city of Beirut. The harbor presents a scene of activity. Gay and splendid skiffs in which local patriarchs take their outing, well-loaded commercial boats filled with rich stuffs from Damascus and Syria, and a merchant marine which savors of Greece and the Turkish Orient find favor in the eyes of the tourist. The red banner of the Sultan floats from flagstaff and mast. Oriental life prevails, but mountain tops covered with snow, rich harmonies of foliage and shadow, refresh the eye of the sailor and suggest the colors of Oriental rugs and tapestry.

It is natural to associate the products of a country with its external appearance. Damascus stuffs of silk and wool are exported to thousands of art lovers who, like the visiting buyers, absorb a knowledge of local motive and treatment in the time-honored patterns of Syrian rugs. Tones of Ottoman red fill the hollows of the mountains, blues of great purity lie crisply among the snows, while the sun brings out from passing cloud shadows vivid hues of rose and yellow. These colors are reproduced in rug, sash, and turban. The hills are literally "with verdure clad."

Small clearings gleam whitish-green where olive orchards open to admit the dwelling of the farmer. Cedars grow closely massed on the great acreage of hill and plain. The road leading back from the city threads its way through the grey and spreading olive orchards of fertile country. An ancient hack, driven by an Arabian cocher, raises the white dust as at every dock in the East. The dock itself is, as usual, well built. The recessed waterfront would be the envy of our own Battery Park strollers. Goods trains of camels and overladen donkeys are on business bent, adding interest to the suburban life which charms every ingoing traveler.

Admirable in color and picturesque in arrangement, Beirut has assembled its quaintly built houses into an unintentional mosaic of orange and its complementary harmony. As in Italy, the houses are built of rubble and uncut stone, plastered on the surface and calcimined in delicate tints of red, yellow, and blue. Olive trees hasten to grow upon the hillsides, their shade and cool greys furnishing the delicious neutrals of the charming picture. Cedar and olive dominate the tree-life of the hills, carrying the eye back to the refreshment of the blues and whites of the mountains with the best taste in the world.

Exclamatory visitors enjoy the picture, which predicts additional satisfaction in reserve within the fragrant city. Flowers of heavy perfume fill garden and balcony. The narrow streets are cooled, as in Italy, by alternation of morning and afternoon sunshine and shadow. Houses are built with attention to permanence, with decided grace of line. French balcony and oriental lattice mingle in an architecture which contains the elements of many centuries and builders. Flowers are always in evidence on frescoes, wall and in the festoons of the garden. The coolness of white garments and silk-wound turbans adds exactly the right touch of reserve in native personal taste.—EMILY LOWN ASSEY DUNN, in "Mediterranean Picture Lands."

Mississippi Delta Soil

We had arrived in Lake Providence in mid-afternoon and walked quickly up the bank to see what Louisiana looked like. The town itself was not visible from where we landed, for a dreary swamp of bottom-land stretched inland almost a mile. Then came the levee, and behind it the town. . . .

Then, up the street, we came to the lake for which the town must have been named. It looked very like the river itself, a long marshy swath of water bending out of sight, with cypress-trees at its verge. Some one told us it was part of the river once, but years ago it had been cut off when the main channel headed in a new direction. Out along here there were deep gardens in which roofs and columns were barely visible. Shrubbery, even now in winter, was amazingly full; vines were everywhere; trees had shot out their branches to make the thickest profusion of growth we had ever seen. Well, this was it, then. This was what people meant about the delta soil, the rich earth the river carried down and laid over the land in its southern basin. This was what it did. We passed a grove of stately wide-set pecan-trees, and then more of the comfortable houses far back from the street in the deeps of their gardens. Here the mate leaned down to the border of the walk and picked a few violets.—KENT and MARGARET LEONEY, in "Rippety-Boat."

STIRLING CASTLE stands on a basaltic rock high above the River Forth, nearly twoscore miles to the northwest of Edinburgh. It occupies a commanding position on the right bank of the river, at the edge of the Highlands. Much of Scotland's medieval history centers round this ancient stronghold, which was regarded for centuries as the key to the Highlands. Within its walls many of the Stuarts first saw the light of day. Some chose it as their royal residence.

Its name evokes some of the most famous names in Scottish history. Wallace and Bruce, Douglas and Argyll—all have had a share in its story; and over the whole tale, the House of Stuart throws its glamour. Nor is the most romantic name of all—that of "Bonnie Prince Charlie"—missing from the record.

Sir David Cameron, R. A., in the painting reproduced above, has chosen to depict a near view of the castle. The steep slope on the crown of which it is built is not shown, but the scale on which it is planned may be grasped if the minute dimensions of the great throng about the gates be contrasted with the whole pile. The enormous stretch of sky above the castle and the distant glimpse of hills far away to the right do little more than hint at its noble setting. To obtain a true idea of its impressiveness one must walk below in the plain, among the cornfields and gently rolling pasturelands. Then, looking up at the old gray stronghold, towering heavenward, dominating the peaceful landscape, its tale of strife and turmoil lays hold of the imagination. But how vain and meaningless now seem the tumult and the shouting of its distant past.

The Sand Altar

> With a red grain, and a blue grain,
> placed in precisely the proper positions, I made a beautiful god, with plumes of yard-long feathers and a swivel eye,
>
> And with a red grain, and a blue grain, placed in precisely the proper positions, I made a dragon, with scaly wings and a curling, iniquitous tail.
>
> If, with the same materials, I can make both god and dragon, of what use is the higher mathematics?
>
> Having said this, I went outdoors and stood under a tree and listened to the frogs singing their evening songs in the green darkness.

—AMY LOWELL, in "What's O'Clock."

The Thames of London

The river is in a hurry and is all ruffled up, it is in such haste to be off to its business. The sea is calling it away and the wind is blowing it along, and puckering the water into little lacy flounces. The boats hasten with it, all but the lazy barges.

If the great burnished barges of Elisabeth no longer parade the waters like royal swans, they have not taken all the beauty with them. It is there in the slow, graceful boats, painted with greens and blues, with sails of red, that saunter gently along. It is there in the golden hazes of the sunset, or in blue water at mid-day. It lingers in the ruddy walls of Lambeth Palace, and on a hundred roofs and houses where the sunlight spreads a golden light. The river is full of beauty to the Londoner. "Earth has not anything to show more fair."

Η ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν ἠρωτήθη ἐὰν ἔπραξεν ἀπηγορευμένον τι πρᾶγμα παιδάριόν τι ἀπήντησε θαρραλέως, "Μάλιστα τὸ ἔπραξα· ἀλλ' ὅμως δὲν ἦτο τὸ πραγματικὸν ἐγὼ ποῦ τὸ ἔπραξε." Πολλοὶ συναισθάνονται καθὼς τὸ παιδάριον τοῦτο, μίαν διαμάχην ἐντός των. Πιθανὸν νὰ φαίνεται ἐνίοτε, σχεδὸν ὡσὰν δύο χωρισταὶ καὶ ἐνάντιαι ταὐτότητες ἠγωνίζοντο δι' ὑπεροχήν. Ἡ ὑψηλοτέρα σκέψις ἐπιποθεῖ, ἀποφασίζει, ἀναμορφώνει, προχωρεῖ, ἐνῷ ἡ κατωτέρα δοξασία ἐμποδίζει μὲ τὰς ψευδεῖς ἀπαιτήσεις καὶ ὀρέξεις αὐτῆς. Ὁ Παῦλος ἐξέφρασε τὴν σκέψιν ταύτην οὕτως; "Ἐπειδὴ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον θέλω, τοῦτο δὲν πράττω, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον μισῶ, τοῦτο πράττω."

Ἡ δοξασία ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι ἀσύμφωνος, ἀσθενής, ἁμαρτωλός, ἔφερε σύγχυσιν καθ' ὅλον τὸν χρόνον. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη λαμβάνει ἰσχυρὰν στάσιν ἐναντίον τῆς πίστεως ὅτι ἡ θνητότης καὶ ἀθανασία κρατοῦν κοινὴν συγκατοχὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Θεὸς ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ, ἡ θεωρία τῆς διπλῆς ταυτότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι ἐλαττωματική. Μόνον πνευματικὴ ὑγεία, εὐτυχία, ἀφθονία, καὶ ἁρμονικὴ ἐνέργεια δύνανται νὰ ἐκφρασθοῦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῆς εἰκόνος τοῦ Θεοῦ. "Οσον ἀφορᾷ τὸ κακόν, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει, καθὼς καὶ ὁ Κύριος, ὅτι "εἶναι ψεύστης, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ψεύδους."

Ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς θεραπείας ἐκ τῆς πίστεως τῆς ὑλικῆς ταυτότητος, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔγραψε τὰς γραφικὰς ταύτας λέξεις (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 86) (Ἀνασκόπησις καὶ Ἐσωσκόπησις, σ. 86): "Σημειώσον καλῶς τὸ ψευδὲς τοῦ θνητοῦ τούτου ἑαυτοῦ! Ἰδὲ τὴν ποταπότητά του, καὶ ἐνθυμοῦ τὸν ἄπορον τοῦτον 'ξένον τὸν εὑρισκόμενον ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν σου.' Καθάρισον πᾶσαν κοιλίδα ἀπὸ τὰ ἀκάθαρτα ἐνδύματα τοῦ περιπλανωμένου τούτου, ἐξάλειψον τὸν κονιορτὸν ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ δάκρυα ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν του, ἵνα δυνηθῇς νὰ ἴδῃς τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὸν συν-ἄγιον μιᾶς ἁγίας οἰκογενείας."

Καθὼς ὁ Ἰσσάχαρ τοῦ πάλαι, ἐκεῖνος ὅστις παραδέχεται τὰς ἀξιώσεις τῆς θνητότητος ὡς ἀληθεῖς κύπτει μεταξὺ δύο φορτίων. Φέρει εἰς τὴν διάνοιάν του τὰ ἄθυμα ἀποτελέσματα τοῦ πιστεύειν τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅτι ἦναι θνητός· ὑπόκειται ἐπίσης εἰς τὴν διανοητικὴν φθορὰν καὶ σχίσιν τοῦ νὰ βλέπῃ τὸν ἀδελφόν του εἰς τὸ ἴδιον ψευδὲς φῶς. Ἂν καὶ ὁ οὕτω ἀπατώμενος καὶ πιεζόμενος πιθανὸν νὰ παραδεχθῇ θεωρητικῶς τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ἀθανασίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τὸ θεωρεῖ ὡς μέλλουσαν καὶ ὄχι παροῦσαν κατάστασιν. Τοιαύτη πίστις χάνει τὰ πλουσιώτερα ἀδράνειαν, ἱκανοποίησιν τῶν αἰσθήσεων, χρονικὴν ἀσθένειαν, καὶ φόβον τοῦ θανάτου.

Μεγάλη εἶναι ἡ θεραπεία ὅταν ὁ οὕτω βεβαρυμένος εὑρίσκει τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην· ὅταν μανθάνει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι, ὄχι ὅτι θὰ γίνῃ ἀθάνατος· ὅταν βλέπει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ θνητότης καὶ ἀθανασία δὲν ἔχουν σημεῖον ἑνώσεως, ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἐντελῶς, ὁριστικῶς, καὶ ἀνεκλήτως κεχωρισμέναι ὑπὸ τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἡ θνητότης εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτος, ἐνῷ ἡ ἀθανασία εἶναι πραγματική. Ἡ ἀπόλυτος καλωσύνη τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ προμηθεύει ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, τὴν βάσιν πάσης τῆς ἀληθοῦς σκέψεως καὶ πράξεως. Τὸ νὰ σκέπτηται καὶ πράττῃ τις ἐπὶ τῆς βάσεως ταύτης φέρει ὑγείαν ἀντὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας, εἰρήνην ὅπου ἀσυμφωνία ἐκραύγαζε, καὶ περιπτύσσει τὴν καρδίαν εἰς τὴν παρηγορίαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ.

Αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι θεωρίαι δὲν ἔχουν δύναμιν νὰ μεταβάλουν τὸ τεράστιον γεγονὸς τῆς ἀθανασίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἔτι καὶ ὁ φόβος τοῦ θανάτου δὲν δύναται νὰ τὸ θαμβώσῃ· διότι ἡ δρασις τῆς ἀθανασίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἡ ἀποκτωμένη ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ὑπερβαίνει, καὶ βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα δαμάζει τὸν πονηρὸν ἢ τὸν λεγόμενον ἀφανῆ φόβον τοῦ θανάτου. Ἡ μεταβολή, ἡ ὀνομαζομένη θάνατος δὲν ἐγγίζει τὸν πνευματικὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ ζῇ ὁμοίως μετά, καθὼς καὶ πρὶν τῆς ἀλλαγῆς, ἀκριβῶς καθὼς τις ἐξακολουθεῖ νὰ ταξειδεύῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου, ἂν καὶ διῆλθε πέραν τοῦ ὁρίζοντος ὅστις ἦτο ὁρατὸς εἰς τοὺς μένοντας ἐπὶ τῆς παραλίας.

Μερικοὶ πιθανὸν νὰ παραδεχθοῦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων αὐτῶν καὶ ὅμως ἀμφιβάλλουν τὴν ἱκανότητά των νὰ ἴδουν πέραν τῆς ἐμμενούσης ὁμίχλης τῆς θνητότητος· ἐν τούτοις, ἡ πνευματικὴ δρασις εἶναι κατορθωτή. Ἡ πνευματικὴ δρασις βοηθεῖ τινὰ νὰ ἴδῃ πέραν τῆς θνητότητος, μὲ τὰς ἀξιώσεις της περὶ ὑλικῆς γεννήσεως καὶ θανάτου, ὕπνου καὶ ἐξεγέρσεως, ἐνεργείας καὶ ἀντενεργείας, φόβου καὶ ἐλπίδος, ἡδονῆς καὶ πόνου, ἀγάπης καὶ μίσους, ἀσθενείας καὶ ὑγείας, εὐτυχίας καὶ κατηφείας, καὶ νὰ ἀντιληφθῇ τὸν πραγματικόν, ἀθάνατον ἄνθρωπον, ὅστις εἶναι δείποτε ἄγρυπνος, προσεκτικός, ἐνεργός, πεπειθὸς, ὑγιής, καὶ ζῶν. Ἐνῷ οἱ θνητοὶ γογγύζουν περὶ τῆς γῆς, φοβοῦνται διὰ τὴν αὔριον, ἢ τρέμουν ἐπὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ τῆς αἰωνιότητος, ὁ ἀθάνατος ἄνθρωπος ἀγαλλᾷ πάντοτε ἐν τῷ γεγονότι τῆς συν-ὑπάρξεως μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν αἰώνιον Ζωὴν καὶ Ἀγάπην.

"Ἐὰν ὁ ἀθάνατος Σωτήρ μου ζῇ
Τότε ἡ ἀθάνατος ζωή μου εἶναι βεβαία·
Ὁ λόγος Του μίαν στερεὰν βάσιν δίδει·
Ἐδῶ δύναμαι νὰ κτίσω, καὶ ἀναπαυθῶ ἀσφαλής."

Ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ὁ μέγας Ὀδηγός, ἔδωκεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὴν βεβαίαν ὑπόσχεσιν καὶ θετικὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς ἀθανασίας. Ἔδεσε κατὰ μέρος δλας τὰς ἀξιώσεις καὶ τοὺς νόμους τῆς θνητότητος· αἱ δὲ ἡμέραι του ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκλουτίσθησαν μὲ περιστατικὰ ἄπιστα ἀπέδειξαν τὴν ἀθάνατον φύσιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἐπετίμησε τὸν θάνατον διὰ τῆς ἐπαναφορᾶς τῆς ζωῆς, ὄχι μόνον δι' ἄλλους ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του. Ἦτο, καὶ πάντοτε θὰ εἶναι ὁ προφήτης, ὁ κήρυξ, καὶ ὁ προεξέχων ἀποδείκτης τῆς ἀθανασίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Man's Immortality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN asked if he had done a certain forbidden thing, a little lad answered bravely, "Yes, I did; but it was not the real I that did it." Many are aware, as was this boy, of a conflict within themselves. It may sometimes seem almost as if two separate and opposite entities were striving for mastery. The higher thought aspires, resolves, reforms, progresses, while the lower belief would hinder with its false claims and appetites. Paul expressed this thought thus: "For what I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I."

The belief that the real man can be discordant, sick, sinful, has wrought confusion throughout all time. Christian Science takes sharp issue against the belief that mortality and immortality hold a joint tenantship over man. Because God made man in His own likeness, the theory of man's dual identity is unsound. Only spiritual health, happiness, abundance, and harmonious activity can be expressed by man, God's image. Regarding evil, Christian Science teaches, as did the Master, that it is "a liar, and the father of it."

Referring to the need of healing the belief of material selfhood, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote these graphic words (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 88): "Note well the falsity of this mortal self! Behold its vileness, and remember this poverty-stricken 'stranger that is within thy gates.' Cleanse every stain from this wanderer's soiled garments, wipe the dust from his feet and the tears from his eyes, that you may behold the real man, the fellow-saint of a holy household."

Like Issachar of old, the one who accepts the claims of mortality as real crouches between two burdens. He bears in his thinking the depressing results of believing himself to be mortal; and he is likewise subject to the mental wear and tear of seeing his brother in the same false light. Though the one so deceived and burdened may accept in theory the fact of man's immortality, he regards it as a future, not a present state. Such a belief tends to present inertia, sense-gratification, invalidism, and fear of death.

Great is the healing when one so burdened finds Christian Science; when he learns that man is, not shall be, immortal; when he envisions the fact that mortality and immortality have no point of mergence, being completely, definitely, and irrevocably separated by the fact that mortality is unreal, while immortality is real. The absolute goodness of God's creation furnishes, in divine Science, the basis of all true thought and action. To think and act on this basis brings health in the place of disease, peace where discord clamored, and enfolds the heart in the comfort of Christ.

Human theories are powerless to alter the stupendous fact of man's immortality. Even the fear of death cannot dim it; for the vision of man's immortality, gained in Christian Science, transcends and step by step heals the subtle or so-called latent fear of death. The change called death does not touch spiritual man. Man lives on, the same after as before the change, just as one on a ship continues voyaging, though having passed over the horizon visible to those remaining on the shore.

Some may accept the truth of these arguments and yet doubt their ability to see beyond the insistent mist of mortality; but spiritual vision is attainable. Spiritual vision enables one to see beyond mortality, with its claims of material birth and death, sleeping and waking, action and reaction, fear and hope, pleasure and pain, love and hate, sickness and health, happiness and sadness, and to perceive the real, immortal man, who is forever awake, alert, active, confident, whole, and living. While mortals repine over yesterday, fear for tomorrow, or tremble at the prospect of eternity, immortal man rejoices always in the fact of coexisting with God, eternal Life and Love.

> "If my immortal Saviour lives,
> Then my immortal life is sure;
> His word a firm foundation gives;
> Here may I build, and rest secure."

Jesus, the great Way-shower, gave mankind the certain promise and positive proof of immortality. He set aside all the claims and laws of mortality; and his days on earth were gemmed with incidents that evidenced man's immortal nature. He rebuked death by restoring life, not only for others but for himself. He was and ever will be the prophet, preacher, and foremost demonstrator of man's immortality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Escape

> Houses cannot hold me long
> Tyrants though they be.
> Hands that polish, dust and scour
> To the garden flee,
>
> Feet that follow mop and broom
> Seek the pasture-bars,
> Eyes that spy out mote and beam
> Refuge take in stars,
>
> Ears that heed the boiling pot
> Soothe them by the sea.
> Houses cannot hold me long
> Tyrants though they be.

FRANCES HIGGINS.

Williams' Literary Environment

Roger Williams was living in the golden age of English literature, but too near it to recognize its glory. The year of his entrance to Cambridge was the year of the publication of the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays—plays which had been on the stage all through Roger's boyhood, and had been published singly from time to time, but doubtless were quite unknown to the Puritan lad. Ben Jonson was the presiding genius of letters all through Roger's life, poet laureate shortly before Roger's entrance into Charterhouse School. Jonson's masterpiece, "Every Man in His Humour," in which William Shakespeare played a part, appeared at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and after it many other dramas from the same pen, of which the "Staple of News," during Roger's term at Cambridge, though unsuccessful on the stage, was another of his greatest works. Many other dramatists were filling England's storehouse of plays—Fletcher, Beaumont, Marston, Dekker and Massinger.

Jonson was not only foremost of the dramatists, but leader of the lyric poets as well, . . . the reverence and affection in which they held him is shown in the second stanza of Herrick's "Ode":

> My Ben!
> Or come again
> Or send to us
> Thy wit's great overplus;
> But teach us yet
> Wisely to husband it
> Lest we that talent spend;
> And having once brought to an end
> That precious stock, the store
> Of such a wit the world should have no more.

Every one in James's Court, from King to impecunious, unknown poet, knew and loved Jonson. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was his intimate friend, giving him each year a New Year's gift of twenty pounds to buy books. Roger Williams did not frequent taverns or theaters, and looked with Puritan disfavor on the court intrigues and the love affairs immortalized in the graceful verses of the poets of the day. "Paradise Lost" he was fitted to appreciate; but Milton, his nearest contemporary, wrote his lyrics before the great epic, and those mostly after Roger's departure from England. The prose writers, controversial pamphleteers, were the literary men of the time whose influence was most marked in Roger Williams. — EMILY EASTON, in "Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer."

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STOCK PRICES IRREGULAR IN DULL MARKET

Pivotal Shares Recover as Shorts Cover—Closing Is Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The financial markets began the new week in Wall Street in neutral, awaiting traffic signals.

Shares backed up a little at times today, but activity in that market represented little save professional activity in a few volatile issues. Bonds held their recent gains well.

With United States Steel's earnings report due tomorrow, and current improvement in business characterized in banking quarters as still inconclusive, investors and speculators alike were inclined to bide their time.

An afternoon rally in the rails checked early sagging tendencies, and the closing tone was firm, with prominent industrials and utilities showing little net change.

Union Pacific and Frisco rose 4 points, Atchison, Rock Island and Chicago North Western preferred 3, and New York Central, New Haven and Chesapeake & Ohio 1 to 1½.

Auburn Auto soared more than 5. A few other specialties were also strong. American Telephone was up a point. Sales approximated 1,550,000 shares.

Watching Steel Production

While the forthcoming final quarter earnings statements of the large steel companies will largely represent water over the dam, they are not regarded lightly in the financial district, for indications are that steel production during January will average close to that of November, and substantial improvement during February and March will be necessary to make any distinctly favorable showing for the first quarter. Nevertheless, the fact that prices are a little higher will enhance the result.

A break in corn futures to new low levels for the season may have been an adverse influence on the share market. Farm implement shares, however, were conspicuously strong, along with J. I. Case, While Case's strength appeared to be largely the result of an overextended short interest, the weekly advices of one of the prominent statistical organizations spoke favorably of the leading farm implements as long-term investments, while pointing out that improved earnings might be some time in appearing.

Credit rates in this market were unchanged, with call money freely offered outside at 1 per cent. Considerable interest was shown, however, in a sharp rise in bankers' acceptances in London, carrying them well above 2 per cent, against 1½ bid for short-term dollar acceptances here. This should strengthen sterling exchange, and remove the danger of a flow of gold to New York.

Bonds Hold Well

The present price level of bonds was well maintained in quiet dealings today. There was some realizing in domestic issues that have enjoyed sharp advances in recent weeks, but the resultant fractional declines were offset by the firmness in other bonds.

Foreign loans which as a group are gradually feeling the stabilizing influences at work in the bond market were steady to firm. United States Governments were dull, and the small transactions were at Saturday's closing prices.

The strong performance of the bond market, while at the same time providing business and industry with more than $400,000,000 in new capital, is the subject of much favorable comment in financial circles. In every depression in the past a bull bond market has been the precursor of trade improvement and recovery in stocks, and at the present time bankers see no obstacles looming to weaken the outlook for coupon-bearing obligations.

There are, of course, some factor which might temporarily halt the rise in bond prices, such as a volume of ne wissues larger than the market can digest, or discouragements to trade that might affect sentiment. The long-term outlook, however, bankers say, is distinctly bullish.

There were no new issues offered today, although some new financing is in prospect for early marketing. The Federal Intermediate Credit banks are expected to offer between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 in short-term paper, within the next 10 days, as a refunding operation. The Southern Railway has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to sell $1,310,000 5 per cent mortgage bonds to redeem a like amount of bonds of the Virginia Midland maturing March 1, 1931.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.32	10.41	10.28	10.31	10.33
May	10.57	10.58	10.51	10.55	10.56
July	10.78	10.81	10.74	10.77	10.78
October	11.00	11.03	10.97	10.99	...
December	11.18	11.21	11.16	11.16	11.18

Spots 10.40 down 5 points.
Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.42	10.42	10.40	10.40	10.41
May	10.68	10.68	10.61	10.65	10.66
July	10.89	10.90	10.85	10.88	10.89
October	11.10	11.10	11.04	11.06	11.08

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	10.22	10.22	10.13	10.13	10.18
March	10.35	10.35	10.29	10.32	10.32
May	10.58	10.58	10.52	10.56	10.57
July	10.79	10.79	10.74	10.79	10.79
October	11.01	11.02	10.94	10.99	10.98
December	11.19	11.19	11.11	11.17	11.18

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.41	5.42	5.41	5.42	5.40
March	5.45	5.48	5.44	5.47	5.45
May	5.54	5.57	5.53	5.55	5.54
July	5.64	5.66	5.63	5.65	5.64
October	5.74	5.75	5.73	5.74	5.73
December	5.83	5.83	5.82	5.82	5.81

Spots 5.61, unchanged. Tone at close, quiet. Sales, 3000; (American), 1600.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

Charles T. O'Neal, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, said that while scrapping of about 1900 obsolete light-capacity freight cars, authorized by the board at its recent meeting, will mean a heavy accounting charge to December operating expenses, it will release considerable valuable track space upon which the cars are now being stored and will result in a substantial reduction in operating expenses each month beginning Jan. 1. About $800,000 in salvage will be realized by scrapping the equipment.

COTTON TRADING QUIET

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Trading in cotton was comparatively quiet here today and prices fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range. The bulges met some further realizing and a little southern selling, but the dips brought in covering and trade buying, the mid-afternoon market ruled around 10.31 for March and 10.77 for July, or about unchanged to 3 points lower.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 26	Jan. 24
12½	9		Abitibi	100	10	10	10		
21¾	16½	1.60	Adams Ex	2700	19½	19¼	19¼		
24¾	22½	2	Adams Mill	400	24½	23¾	24¼		
3½	2¼		Adv-Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½		
¾	¾		Ahumada	200	¾	¾	¾		
103¾	92½	3†	Air Reduc	2400	97¾	93	97		96½
9¼	7¾	.60	Airway El	1000	8¼	8	8½		
½	¼		Ajax Rubber	400	¼	¼	¼		½
9¾	7	.40	Alaska Jun	5400	9¼	8¾	8¾		9¾
10⅝	7¾		Alleghany	8900	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		9¾
179½	153½	6‡	Allied Chem	3600	168¼	166½	167½	161½	161
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	500	123½	123½	123½		
38¼	33⅛	3	Allis-Chal	500	36⅝	35⅛	36¼		
18¼	14	2	AL Port Cem	400	17	16⅝	17		16½
61	54⅜	3	Am Bank Note	100	60	60	60		59½
64½	62	3	Am Bk N pf	30	64½	64¼	64½		62½
26½	20		Am Ag C of Del	400	25½	24	25½		26¾
21⅜	21¼		Am Ag Conn pf	200	26	26	26		
4¾	2½		Am Beet S	400	3	3	3		
17⅝	8		Am Beet S pf	110	11	¾	¾		
36⅜	32	2.40	Am Brake	200	34¾	34¼	34¾		
9¾	8½		Am Br Bow	200	9¼	9	9¼		9
50	45¼	7	Am Br Rv pf	100	47	47	47		
116⅜	106¼	4†	Am Can	16600	113⅛	112	113¾	113	
148	146	7	Am Can pf	400	148	147⅛	148		
34⅛	27	6	Am Car & F	200	34	34	34		33¾
81½	74⅜	7	Am Car pf	200	81⅛	81⅛	81½		
33	29⅞	3	Am Chain	100	33	33	33		
43¼	38¼	2§	Am Chicle	400	42⅞	42½	42½		42½
19½	16	2.40	Am Colortype	200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝		
10½	9		Am Com Alc	100	9¼	9¼	9¼		9¼
35⅛	26¾		Am & FPw	6700	31⅜	30⅛	31⅝		31
82¾	74	6	Am & FP 6%	150	81	81	81		
94	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	400	97½	97	97		96¼
74¾	69		Am & FP 2pf	1400	74¾	73¾	74¾		
10⅜	7		Am Hawaii	200	8¾	8¾	8¾		
27¾	23¾	3†	Am Ice	200	25¾	25¼	25¼		25¼
77	74	6	Am Ice pf	200	76	76	76		
21⅞	18½	2†	Am Int Corp	1900	20¾	20½	20¾		20¾
1½	¾		Am L Fr	900	¾	¾	¾		¾
26⅞	20⅜	2	Am Loco	100	24	24	24		25¼
52⅜	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	900	53	49⅞	52		50⅞
97¼	94½	6	Am P & L 6	100	97	97	97		
18⅝	15½	1	Am Radiat	2600	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜		17⅜
34¾	28⅝	2§	Am Roll Mill	1000	29⅛	28⅛	29½		29
64½	57	5	Am Saf Raz	200	64¾	64	64¾		64½
7½	7	..	Am Seating	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
1	¾	..	Am Ship	100	¾	¾	¾		
100⅛	93⅛	6	Am Smelt 2fp	300	100⅞	100	100⅞		106⅛
46⅞	40½	4	Am Smelt	2600	45¾	45	45⅝		45½
3⅜	2½	..	Am Solvents	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3⅜
29	25	3	Am Sti Fnd	300	28⅝	28⅛	28½		26⅝
111	110	7	Am Sti P pf	10	111	111	111		
8¾	6⅜	..	Am Solv pf	100	9	9	9		
*50¾	42¾	6	Am Sugar	1100	47¾	47¾	47¾		46⅝
103¾	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	102	103	103		
17	15¼	1	Am Tel&Cab	20	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞		16⅜
189¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	5200	190	187¾	190		188
61⅜	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1700	58⅞	57¾	58¾		58
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	100	8½	8½	8½		8⅝
33	21	..	Am Wool pf	300	28¾	28⅜	28¾		29½
26½	23	1	Anac Wire	300	24	23⅜	24		24⅛
34⅞	29¾	2½	Anaconda	9900	34⅜	33¾	34¼		34
31	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	30½	30	30½		36
17	15½	2	Arch Daniels	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝		16⅜
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	62¾	62	62¾		
4½	3⅛	..	Arm Ill A	900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3¼
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼		2¼
27½	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	500	26	25¾	26		25
25¾	23⅛	2	Assn Dry G	200	24¾	24¼	24¾		25
196⅞	178⅝	10	Atchison	1400	197⅜	194½	197⅝	194	
106	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	105⅞	105¾	105¾	106	
53½	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	53½	53½	53½		
51	45½	4	Atlantic Ref	1000	50½	50¼	50½		50⅛
52	45½	4	Atlas Pwd	400	47	46½	46½		48
10½	8⅞	1§	Atlas Stores	200	10½	10½	10½		
129	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	9700	131	122¾	131		121½
1⅞	1	..	Auto Sales	300	1½	1¾	1½		1⅝
4¾	3	..	Aviation	16100	4¼	4	4⅛		4⅜

—B—

24¼	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1200	22⅜	22½	22½		22½
93	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	93	93	93		
82	68½	7	Balt & O	1800	82	79½	81⅝		80½
78	72¼	7	Balt & O pf	400	77½	77	77		
111½	108	7	Bangor & A pf	30	111½	111¼	111½		
13½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	200	12½	12⅜	12½		12¼
69½	65	4	Beatrice	400	69	68½	68½		
108	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	108	108	108		107½
2⅝	2⅛	..	Belding H	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
20⅝	16⅞	1	Bendix	3700	20⅜	20	20½		20
35⅝	32½	2	Best & Co	100	35	35	35		35
54½	45⅝	3	Beth Steel	8100	51¾	50½	51⅝		50⅜
120½	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	300	120¼	118½	120¼		117
27¼	24	1½	Blaw-Knox	400	26⅞	26¼	26⅝		27
11¼	7	..	Booth F l pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		11¼
70¾	67½	3†	Borden	2500	70½	69	69¾		69
25¼	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	1400	24⅞	24½	24¾		24¾
62	59	4	Boston & Me	100	62	62	62		62
19	16½	1½	Briggs	1200	17¾	17½	17⅝		17½
3¾	..	..	Brockway	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		3
62½	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	61	61	61		
88⅞	85⅜	6	Bklyn Man pf	300	88½	88½	88½		88½
112⅝	103	5	Bklyn Un G	400	111¾	111	111¾		
12½	10½	..	Bruns Balke	100	11	11	11		
8⅝	5½	..	Bruns Term	300	8¼	7⅞	8¼		8¼
16⅜	14¼	1	Bucyrus	500	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜		16½
5	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
10¾	9	1	Budd Wheel	400	10¼	10⅛	10⅜		
17¾	11¾	1.60	Bullard	100	17	16⅛	16⅝		16¾
14¼	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	300	14	13½	13⅞		13½
25⅞	21½	..	Burroughs	1900	25⅞	24	25⅜		24¾
104	100¾	7	Bush T deb	10	104	104	104		104
110	109	7	Bush Blg pf	100	110	110	110		
1⅞	1½	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
1½	1	2	Butte & Sup	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1¾
46¼	37⅝	..	Byers	1100	43⅜	42½	43⅞		42¼

—C—

47¼	42¾	4	Calif Pack	300	43⅞	43	43		43⅞
14⅝	11¾	2	Campbell	400	14⅝	14	14⅜		14⅝
39	37	..	Calu & Ariz	100	38	38	38		
9¾	8	..	Calu & Hecla	200	9¾	9¼	9¾		9¾
34¾	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	1300	32⅜	31¼	32⅜		31⅝
43	38½	2½	Can Pac	2000	42¼	41⅝	41⅞		42⅝
13	9½	..	Capital Adm	200	12½	12½	12½		13⅝
90	85	4	Caro C&O	100	90	90	90		
95⅜	81⅜	6	Case Thresh	44000	95⅜	91⅜	94⅝		92¼
113	113	7	Case Th pf	30	113	113	113		
36¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	2000	36⅝	35¾	36		35¼
24⅛	24	..	Cav-Dobbs pf	20	24½	24	24		
29¾	22¼	..	Celotex pf	10	26¼	26¼	26¼		
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	700	22¼	22	22		
225	219	8†	Cen of NJ	200	223	223	223		221½
3	2½	..	Century Rib	100	3	3	3		
25¾	2	2	Cerro de P	400	25½	25	25		24⅝
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	600	3⅝	3½	3½		3¼
22⅝	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	1000	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜		22¼
49¼	40	3	Ches Corp	3500	49¼	47½	49		47
45	39½	2½	Ches &Ohio	6900	45	43¾	44⅞		43¾
7⅞	¾	..	Chi &Alt pf	200	1½	1½	1½		1¼
7½	6⅛	..	Chi Gt W	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		7½
23⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	2000	23⅞	22	23½		23⅝
87⅛	51¼	..	Chi M&SP	200	85⅜	77	85⅜		81⅛
14⅝	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	14	14	14		14
44	33	4	Chi & NW	500	44	43¼	43½		43⅜
110	103	7	Chi & NW pf	800	110	107¾	110		
12¼	10	..	Chi Pneu	500	11¼	10⅞	10⅞		11
27⅜	24¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	27⅜	26⅜	26⅞		
64½	47¼	7	Chi RI	400	64½	61¼	63¼		61½
11⅞	11	..	Chick Cot O	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
29	25½	2.40	Childs	400	28	27¾	27¾		28
18¼	15⅞	1	Chrysler	7300	18	17½	18		18
80	77½	6½	City Ice pf	10	79¼	79	79		79½
4	2¾	..	City Stores	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3⅜
100	99	7	Clueti P pf	10	99	99	99		
155	142½	5	Coca Cola	600	153¾	153	153¾		163½
51	50½	3	Coca Cola A	500	51	51	51		51
49	47	2½	Col Palm	200	47½	47½	47½		47½
73¼	72	7	Collins & A pf	100	72	72	72		
26½	21⅞	..	Colo F&I	200	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞		25
37⅜	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	3200	37⅞	36¼	37½		37
85¼	73½	6	Col Carbon	1700	85	84	84½		84
9¾	7¾	½	Col Graph	6500	8¾	8½	8⅝		8⅞
20	18½	2	Com Cred	900	19	18¾	18¾		19⅜
83	80½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	80	80	80		
23½	20½	1¾	Com Cred pf	290	20⅝	20	20¼		
29¼	25	1.60§	Com In Tr Co pf	400	90	86	90		85
4½	2⅝	..	Com Inv Tr	5300	29¼	27⅝	28½		27¼
18⅞	15¼	1	Com Inv war	300	4¼	4	4½		
33	21	..	Com Sol	5900	18⅜	17⅝	18¼		18½
10	8	80	Commwith So	28100	10½	9½	9⅝		9½
96¾	91½	6	Commwith So pf	100	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝		96¾
9	6¾	..	Congoleum	500	8¾	8½	8¾		8¾
13½	9¾	2	Con Film	600	13	12⅞	13		13¼
18¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜		17⅞
91¾	82½	4	Con Gas	7800	91	89¾	90⅜		90
104	102	5	Con Gas pf	300	104	103¾	103¾		109½
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	200	7½	7	7		7
3	2⅜	..	Container B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
26	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	2200	25½	24½	25½		24¾
20	17¼	..	Cont Bak B	200	3	3	3		3
51⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	500	51⅜	51	51		51
13⅜	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	200	12¾	12⅜	12⅝		
48	41	2.40	Cont Ins	600	48	47¼	48		47½
3½	..	..	Cont Motors	200	3¼	3	3		
11⅜	9¼	..	Cont Oil	3900	10½	10	10¼		10¼
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	1600	10	9⅞	10		10
81⅞	76½	3†	Corn Prod	600	81⅝	80¾	81⅜		81¼
149¼	140¾	7	Corn Prod pf	500	148½	148¼	148½		
10	8¼	..	Coty	800	10	9¾	9¾		9⅞
15½	15½	..	Crex Carpet	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞		
7½	4½	..	Crosley	400	6	6	6		6½
34½	29¾	2.40	Crown Cork	2300	34⅜	34¼	34⅜		33¼
33¾	31½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾		33¼
106	103	7	Crucible pf	10	103¾	103¾	103¾		103¼
2⅜	1½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1½	1¼	1½		
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	100	5	5	5		
39	35	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	39¼	35½	39¼		
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4		4½
⅞	⅝	..	Cub Dom S	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
43⅜	41	4	Cudahy	100	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞		43⅞
93¼	80½	6	Curtis Pub	300	91	91	91		
114½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114		
4½	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	3600	4¼	4	4¼		4½
6¼	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1100	6¼	6	6¼		6¼
41	35	3½†	Cutler	500	37¼	37	37		37½

—D—

15⅞	13½	..	Davison	100	15	15	15		15⅝
149½	141	9	Del & Hud	200	149	149	149		149½
102	101	6†	Del Lack&W	300	97½	97	97½		
36¾	27½	..	Denv RG pf	100	35½	35½	35½		36¾
181	175	8	Det Edison	100	181	181	181		
25½	24¾	1.80	Diamond M pf	200	25¾	25½	25¾		25
39¼	22¼	..	Diamond M	1000	25¼	24	25¼		15⅞
24⅞	20	1½	Dom Mines	100	10⅝	10	10		10¼
91	83¼	4†	Dupont	5700	88⅞	87⅜	88¾		88

—E—

160¼	143¾	5†	East Kodak	1400	160	153	159		155
130¼	128¾	6	East Kodak pf	20	129½	129¼	129½		129¾
17½	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	600	16½	16	16⅜		16½
4¾	3¼	..	Eitingon	400	4⅝	4½	4½		3¾
56⅝	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	1300	55⅞	54⅛	55⅝		55⅞
3½	2⅝	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
40⅝	38¼	1	Elec P&L	17400	50¼	47¾	50		48
104½	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	103½	103½	103½		
91¼	86	6	El P&Lt 2 pf	200	91¼	91¼	91¾		90¾
58	50½	5	Elec & Mo Bat	500	57⅝	57	57		57
6⅞	6⅛	3	Emporium	70	6¾	6¾	6⅞		41
41	33¼	5	End John	1500	40½	40	40		
69	55	5½	Eng Pub Sv pf	200	65½	65	65½		
35⅝	32½	2½	Equit Bldg	300	33¾	33¼	33½		33¾
35	32	..	Erie	100	33	32	32		
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	300	41¼	41	41⅜		
11	9	..	Eureka Vac	500	11	10¼	11		10
35	20¼	1½	Ex Buffet	10	22	21¾	22		

—F—

5¼	4	..	Fashion Fk	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
20	15¼	7	Fash Park pf	30	20	20	20		20
28½	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	25½	25⅛	25½		29½
50½	46½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	51½	51½	51½		50½
11	7	..	Firestone pf	100	11	11	11		
45⅝	41	3½	First Nat St	300	45¾	44¼	45¾		45
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¾	¾	¾		⅝
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	3¼	3	3¼		2¼
50¾	41½	3	Foster & Wh	1400	52¾	50½	52		50
28½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	1700	28¼	27⅞	28½		28½
5¾	4⅛	..	Foundation	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		5¾
31⅞	25¾	4	Fox A	8600	31½	30¾	31½		31⅝
33¾	29¼	4†	Freeport Tx	1000	31½	31¼	31½		31⅜

—G—

53½	50½	3	Gamewell	50	51½	51	51		51
2	1½	..	Gardner 2d	100	1½	1½	1½		1⅜
5⅜	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	5½	5¼	5½		5½
62⅞	57⅜	4†	Gen Am Tk	500	62¼	62¼	62¼		63½
33½	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	2300	33½	31¼	33½		33½
8¾	6¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		8¾
49	47	7	Gen Cable pf	100	49	49	49		49
62	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	12000	48¼	44¾	48		46¼

—G—

100	92½	5	Gen Elec Sp	500	92	91⅞	91⅞		92
53	49¾	7	Gen Foods	1600	53	51¼	53⅜		51¼
91	86	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	85¾	85	85¾		
5½	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	1000	5¼	5⅛	5¼		6¾
48¾	45⅞	3†	Gen Mills	100	46⅝	46¼	46⅝		
98	90	6	Gen Mot pf	500	96½	96⅜	96½		96¾
38⅞	36¾	3†	Gen Motors	15400	38⅞	38	38⅜		38
32¾	31¼	2.63†	Gen Ital Ed	100	32¾	32¾	32¾		
17⅝	14½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1600	17	16⅛	16⅝		17
97	87½	4	Gen Ry Sig	100

GRADUAL GAIN CONTINUES IN STEEL TRADE

Operations Now at 48 Per Cent of Capacity—Structural Inquiry Better

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Gradual improvement still takes place in the steel industry.

In a speech last week James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, stated that the corner had been turned about a month ago. That was the time when the observation was made in these columns that many widely scattered idle plants were resuming operations, plants which were either metal consumers or metal producers.

Steel operations now average about 48 per cent of capacity. It will be recalled that the peak of 1930 was 81 per cent of capacity, reached late in February.

Some of the smaller consumers of steel have increased their consumption of steel. Among these are makers of farm equipment, radio receiving sets and household appliances. The demand for wire and wire products is better in anticipation of the spring building movement and the expected greater use of wire fencing on the farms when the winter is over.

New inquiries for fabricated structural steel for more than 45,000 tons appeared last week, the best inquiry so far this year. The largest single project in the United States at the moment is the elevated highway along the Hudson River at New York. One section involving 15,000 tons of steel was recently awarded, while bids have been invited on another section requiring 20,000 tons; still later another section will demand 10,000 tons.

Steel Prices Firm

The bulk of fabricated structural steel business just now is for public construction, which apparently has at last got into full swing after many months of planning.

Post office construction is active in the East. Two post offices in Massachusetts cities are in active state of steel negotiation, while plans progress rapidly for the construction of a large down-town post office at New York, to occupy a full city block and possibly requiring 15,000 tons of steel.

Steel prices are the firmest in several months. There have been predictions that finished steel prices would be advanced $2 a ton during the first quarter of this year. Such a rise seems more likely than ever now since few concessions are being made on current quotations. Steel consumers are apparently reconciled to the fact that steel producers are taking a firm stand on prices.

Rail purchasing over the last week has been meager. Of interest was the purchase of 30,000 tons of 130-pound rails by the Canadian National Railways, the largest size rail ever used in Canada, revealing the trend of the times when both rolling stock and tracks are of heavier material, containing more steel.

Steel for Shipbuilding

It is stated that western railroads will buy a total of 100,000 tons of steel rails within the next few weeks, about 450,000 tons having been ordered by them for 1931 delivery so far. There will be considerable purchasing of track fastenings bought also within the next few weeks.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation recently bought 300,000 bolts for use in constructing inland waterway barges. Shipbuilding just now is using a considerable tonnage of steel plates in hull construction.

The tone of the pig iron market is somewhat improved along the Atlantic seaboard. There has been a considerable amount of buying of iron by consumers who have asked that their transactions be kept confidential. Such a purchase of 1000 tons is reported at Philadelphia. Boston sold more iron the last week than for several weeks, much of it being booked by the local maker at Everett, Mass.

Pig Iron Firmer

Pig iron prices are said to be firming. The most decided improvement is noted at Birmingham, where the minimum price for outside shipment has become $10.50, comparing with $10 formerly. For local consumption Birmingham iron is $14 and firmer at that figure. A stronger iron market in that district has a good effect throughout the country because of the penetrative quality of the southern iron market.

It is reported that iron and steel scrap prices will be advancing soon as mills will be compelled to enter the market for large tonnages.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have been unchanged for the most part, with the tendency, where there is a trend, toward easiness or weakness. Copper brokers have sold copper at 9¾c or ¼c a pound under the general price. Antimony has sagged ½c a pound to 7⅝c, duty paid. Tin has had days of weakness, though closing the week about unchanged at 26 cents a pound.

Concessions in copper prices were made when export business fell off sharply. At the beginning of the week these sales were 3500 tons for a day, but by Friday they had dwindled to 500 tons. The export price is unchanged at 10.30c c. i. f. European ports, with 10.35c charged for April shipment.

Copper Curtailment

World copper production fell 3662 tons during December, a smaller decline than had been expected in view of the agreement of the world curtailment conference to cut by more than 23,000 tons monthly. However, Russian producers reported on producing more completely than ever during December. Moreover, the world curtailment has gotten under way more slowly than expected. Japan did not start to cut until this year instead of Dec. 1. These facts made the December showing less favorable perhaps than the actual situation.

Lead has been extremely quiet. Surplus stocks increased 13,000 tons during December in the United States to 103,000 tons, or twice the surplus at the start of 1930. Surplus stocks in Europe are also reported as large. Zinc has been quiet and featureless at 4c a pound, East St. Louis.

Silver does not sell far above its low point of all time of 28½c.

APPAREL INDUSTRIES ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—All manufacturing divisions of Associated Apparel Industries, Inc., are operating at full capacity, according to R. C. Stirton, president. Total volume will be expanded materially during February when the new Gary plant of the Gossard division is scheduled to begin operations.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE

Southern Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $243,582 after charges, equal to $2.43 a share, par $100, on the 100,000 shares, compared with $123,504, or $1.24 a share, in 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:56 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	84⅛	84⅛
Allegheny 5s rct	83¾	83¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	93	93
Am For Pow	83¼	83¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	92¾	92¾
Am Metals 5½s	82	81¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	129⅛	128⅝
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	107
Am T&T dem 5½s '43	99	99
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	104½	103⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	88⅛	88⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	97	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	98⅛	98⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	97	97
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	99	99
Atch T&SF Rwy Mt 4s '95	119	118
Atch T&SF 4s '05	95	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	97	97
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅛	92⅛
B&O 4 Tol & C div '59	93⅜	93⅜
B&O 4½s '33	86⅛	86⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 5s series D	104¼	104¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	103½	103½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	110	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '80 C	89	89
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	112½	112½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '33	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Brkyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101⅜	101⅜
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	101	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	40	40
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	98⅜	98⅛
Can Nat 5s '70	98⅜	98⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104½	104
Can North 6½s	104½	104½
Can North sf 7s '40	101½	101¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	111	111
Can Pacific 5s '54	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	103¾	103¾
Can South con 5s '62	99	98¾
Carolina Cent 4s	108⅛	108⅛
Cen New Eng 4s	75	75
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	86⅛	86⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	114⅞	114⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	33	33
Ches & O cv 4½s A	99⅜	99⅛
Chi & Arlie 1st 5s '62	102	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	43½	43½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	68⅛	68
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	53¼	53⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	74⅜	74
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	94⅞	94⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	92⅜	92¼
Chi RI&P 4½s A	99⅛	99⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅛	95⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94½	94
Cin Tenn 4½s	100	100
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	101	101
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	101½	101½
Colonial Oil 6s	109½	109½
Columbia Gas &E 5s '52 Apr	98⅜	98⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98⅜	98¼
Com Ag Antilla 7½s '39	16	16
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	97½	97½
Cuban-Am Sug col 7s '31	42⅜	42⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	104	104
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97	97
Detroit Ed 5s '49	79	79
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	105⅜	105⅜
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	89	89
Erie gen 4s '96	104	104
Erie 5s '67	87	87
Erie gen lien	83½	83½
Erie gen 7s	79¼	79¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	83½	83½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	94½	94
Fla Cen Penn 5s	77¾	77¾
Gannett 6s '43	85	85
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	76	76
Gen Pet 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Theater 6s	102⅜	102⅜
Goodrich 6s	73	73⅛
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	89½	89½
Goodyear 5s '57	101½	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	90	89½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	110⅛	110⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	100	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109	109
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	111½	111¼
Houston Oil 5½s	89	89
Hudson Coal 5s '62	93½	93½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	58
Humble Oil 5½s '32	78½	78⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	104⅛	104¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	92	92
Ind Limestone 6s '46	99½	99½
Inland Steel 4½s '78 A	96	96
Inland Steel 5½s B	96⅝	96⅝
Intermath Corp 6s rcts '49	96½	96½
InterRap Tran rfg 5s '66	93⅛	93⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	70
Int rap col 5s sta '32	80¼	70
Int Paper 5s ser A '47	99	99
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	81½	81½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	90¼	89⅞
Kendall 5½s ww	85⅝	85
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	57	55
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	106	105½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	101	101
Kelv Atlanto 6s '54	95½	95½
Lor & Inc 6s '41 ex-war	58	57
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	98	98
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	70	70
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	105½	104¾
Meak 6s	98	98
Mich StL & SSM 5s gtd	87	87
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	94½	94½
Mo Pac 5s 4s '75	102¾	102¾
Mo Pac 5s P '77	74¾	74⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97¾	97¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	97½	97½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	100⅛	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	51	51
N O T & M Inc 5s '35	101¼	101
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	108½	108¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	100½	100¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91¾	91
NY Dock 4s '51	102⅞	102⅝
NY Dock 5s '38	82	82
NY NH&H 4½s '67	74⅜	74⅜
NY Rap Xock 6s '46	95⅜	95⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	96	96
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	86⅜	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103	103
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	112⅞	112⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Edison 6s '47	109⅝	109⅝
Ohio Public Ser 7s '46	89	89
Oklahoma G&E 5s '42	97½	97½
Oregon-Wash 5s '42	99	99
Pac Gas & El 5s '42	97⅜	97⅜
Pac Gas & El 5s '56	97⅜	97⅜
Pac Pow & Lt 5s '37	97	97
Pac Pow & Lt 5s '55	97⅛	97⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 5s '37	50	50
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
Paramount Publix 5s '50	58	58
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	88¾	88½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	82½	82½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	97	97
Penn Dixie 5½s '44	74½	74
Penn RR 4½s '48	99	99
Penn RR 4½s '63	99	99
Penn RR con 4½s '60	102⅜	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	106¼	105⅞
Penn RR 6s '64	103	102½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	105⅜	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110½	110¼
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	109⅞	109⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	85¼	85½
Pere Marquette 4½s	104⅜	104⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	101	101
Phil Co 5s '67	88	87½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	100½	100
Pitts & W Va 4½s A	82	81
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	94	94
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110¼	110¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	110½	110⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	102	101⅞
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	73	73
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103⅜	103⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Pure Oil 5s '39	92	91⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	91	91
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	94¼	94¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Remington 9rma sf 6s '37	97⅜	97⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	95⅛	95⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	89	88½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	62	59⅛
Rep I&S rfg 5s '53	99¾	99¾
Rochesvter Gas 7s '46	89	89
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	105⅞	105⅞
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	89½	89½
StL & SF 5s '78	85½	85½
StL & KCSL 4½s '41	101½	101
StP Union Depot 5½s '72	98½	98
StP M&M 4½s	110	110
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	100⅞	100⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	96¼	96¼
Seabd AL gold 4s 'st '50	48	48
Seabd AL con 4s '49	48¼	48¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	18½	18
Shell Union 5s '47	92	91¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	86¼	86
Shell Union 5s '49	88¼	88
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	61½	61½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97	97
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	100	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102¼	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	100¾	100⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	80	80
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	103⅝	102⅝
So Pacific 4½s '68	97½	97
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	102	101½
So Ry con 5s '94	87½	87
So Ry gen 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅜
So Ry con 5s '94	118⅝	118⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	64	63½
Penn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	108½	108½
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99	99
Tex & Pac 5s D w	98⅝	98½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	31½
Tri St L & W 4s '50	72	72
Truax Traer Coal 5½s '43	71	71
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	83	83
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	88⅛	88⅛

	High	Low
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	93½
Union Pacific 4s '08	93⅝	93⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
US Rubber 5s '47	102	102
Util Pow & Lt 5s '57	81⅛	81⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	74½	74½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	81½	81½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	107½	107½
Wabash 5s B '76	104½	104½
Walworth 5s '45	86⅛	86⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s	74½	74½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	71	70½
Western Electric 5s '44	113½	113½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83	82
Western NY & Pa 4s '37	96⅝	96⅝
Western Un N R E 4½s '50	95⅛	95⅛
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Western Un 5½s '44	103⅜	103⅜
Western Un 6s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	103⅜	103⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	91½	91½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103½	103½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	100½	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Jan26	Jan24
1st 4¼s '7	103.10	103.11	103.9	103.9	103.10	
4th 4¼s '38	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	
4th 4¼s reg	103.31	103.31	103.31	103.31	..	
US 3¼s '47	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	..	
US 3¼s '56	106.28	106.28	106.27	106.27	..	
US 4s '54	108.28	108.28	108.28	108.28	..	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.9 as 102 9-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	..	..
Adriatic El 7s '52	75	75
Akersthus 5s '63	83	83
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	84½	84½
Antioquia 7s B '45	84	84
Antioquia 7s C '45	83	83
Antioquia 7s D '45	83	83
Antwerp 5s '58	83	83
Argentine Gov 5s '45	100	..
Argentine 5½s '63	93½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s '36	83½	83½
Argentine Gov 6s June '36	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91¼	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91¼	91
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91½	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91¼	90⅝
Australia 4½s '57	91¼	91½
Australia 5s '55	85	84½
Australia 5s '57	71¾	71½
Austria 7s ctfs	71¾	71¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¾	93¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	106	105¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	80	79¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103⅜	103
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108	108⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	111⅛	111¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Bergen 6s '49 rcts	107¾	107⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	100¾	100⅝
Berlin 6s '58	96¼	96¼
Berlin 6½s '50	73½	72
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	75	75
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	73¾	73
Berlin Elec 6s	73	73
Bolivia 7s '58	33¾	33
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	36	36
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	52	52
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	104¼	104¼
Brazil 6½s '26-57	73	73
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68	67½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88	88
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	93	90
Bremen 7s '35	63½	63½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	93½	93½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69	69
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	73½	73
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101½	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100½	100½
Carlsbad (City) 6s '54	105½	105½
Cauca Valley 7½s '48	67	67
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78	77
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	78	77
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	83	83
Chile (Bank 6s '62	85	85
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	78½	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	82	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	81½	81¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	81¼	81¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	61	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	69
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	67
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¾	98¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77½	77½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98½	98
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '45	80¼	79¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	80	80
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	110⅛	110⅛
Danmark (King) 5½s '55	102	102
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Duke Power 6s '66	101½	101¼
Dutch Et 5½s Mar '53	103½	103½
Dutch El 6s '56	100¾	100¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	102	102
Finland 5½s '58	81	80
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	80½	80½
Frankfurt 6½s '53	100	100½
French (Rep) 7s '49	74½	74½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	130½	130½
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	135⅞	135⅞
German 7s '49	90½	90
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	101¼	101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	87	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Feb '50	77¾	77¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	78½	78½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	84	83
Good Hope I&S 7s '45	89½	89½
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Greek 7s '64	87	87
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	94½	94½
Heidelbergers 6½s '50	80¾	80⅝
Hungary Ltd Mtg 7½s '61	84½	84½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	65	65
Iseder Steel 6s '48	76	75⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	72½	72⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	103⅜	103½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¾	91¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	89½	89½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96¾	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	91	90⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94¾	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	82	82
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	93¾	93¾
Karstadt 6s '43	79¼	79¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	62	62
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	90½	90½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	104¼	104¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	86	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '50	62	62
New South Wales 5s '57	62¾	62
New South Wales 5s '58	64½	64½
Nord Ry 6½s '50	65	65
Norway (King) 5s '63	107¾	107¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '53	106	106¾
Norway (King) 6 '43	106	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	105½	105½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	102¼	102¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	101¼	101
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	74½	74
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91½	91½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97¾	97¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97¾	97¾
Peru 6s '60	104¾	104¾
Peru 6s '61	39½	39
Peru 7s '30	38½	38½
Poland 6s '40	60	59½
Poland 7s '47	66	66
Prussian 6s	78¼	77⅝
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73¼	72
Queensland (State) 7s '41	85½	85½
Rhine Main 7s '50	96	96
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	91	91
Rhine Whatphalia '55 ww	80	79½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	78⅜	78⅜
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	86	86
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	55	54
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	49½	49
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	62	61
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	55½
Rumania 7s	91¼	85½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	77⅝	76½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	74	74
Sao (Paulo) 6s '68	61	61
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	52	52
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	52½	52½
Sao Paulo (State) '40	80	80
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	83½	83
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78	77½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	83	83
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81½	81¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	80	79¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91	91
Siemens 6½s '51	89¼	89¼
Siemens 7s '35	92	91¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	97½	97½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	105	105
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	92	92
Toho El Pow 7s '55	105¾	105¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	90½	90½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	81½	81½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	93¼	91½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	83½	83½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	87¾	87¾
Tyrol 7s '52	97¾	97¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	87¾	87¾
U S Copenhagen 6s '27	105¾	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	101¼	101¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	71¾	70¼
Uruguay (Rep) '64	84½	84
Vienna 6s '52	84	83½
Westphalia El 6s '53	86¾	86¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	70½

WESTERN MARYLAND INCOME

Western Maryland R. R. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 preliminary net income of $1,980,974 after taxes and charges, equal to $11.05 a share on the 177,420 shares of 7% per cent preferred, on which no dividends have been paid. Allowing for only regular annual dividend requirements on the 4½ per cent preferred, and 4 per cent on the 64,500 shares of second preferred, the balance is equal to 67 cents a share on the 839,721 shares of common. In 1929 net income was $2,917,823, equal to $16.64 a share on the first preferred and $2.66 a share on the 523,694 shares of common, after dividend requirements on the 70,556 shares of second preferred.

AUBURN AUTO OPERATIONS

R. H. Faulkner, vice-president of Auburn Automobile Company, said capacity production will be reached in all plants by March 15 and that orders are running ahead of

GRAIN MARKET LOWER UNDER LIQUIDATION

Corn Leads Declines—Selling of July Wheat Is Heavy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Prices for all the grains were lower at the end of last week, with corn leading the declines, there being free long liquidation, while local sentiment was extremely bearish.

The weakness in the corn situation is that cheap feedstuffs are still being substituted for corn to a great extent, and thereby minimizing the effect of the real shortage in corn.

The corn price trend was irregularly downward all week, with losses of about 3 to 3¼ cents from a week ago. With the shipping demand for corn small, light receipts and small country offerings have not had much effect. Moreover, the enormous shipments from Argentina, which were 7,472,000 bushels for the week, and a forecast for a record crop in that country, have caused much bearish sentiment, based on apprehension that in spite of the United States duty, competition from the South American country will be serious, as prices at Buenos Aires are extremely low.

So far as wheat was concerned, the market had little change until late in the week when prices dropped with corn, the July especially being heavy. Foreign markets were heavy for wheat. Liverpool was distressed over the increasing movement from south of the equator. Argentine shipments were not specially heavy at 2,372,000 bushels and further reports of serious damage to wheat quality have come from that country. Australian shipments were larger, but more than half of the 3,728,000 bushels went to non-European countries.

Canadian clearances have increased moderately recently, and there are hopes of a better demand, as continental European countries are said to want principally high-grade, strong milling wheat. This demand will be filled largely from Canadian stocks.

Domestic cash trade has been small, outside of what is being done by the farm board agencies. Officials of the farm board have given the trade assurance that operations will not be carried into the new crop, except in an emergency. With this assurance there was rather more speculative pressure on the July delivery.

Potential bullish ammunition exists in the moisture deficiency over the winter wheat belt, but it is too early to bank much on a situation that could be remedied by a few good rains in the spring.

Foreign buyers have been in evidence in Winnipeg futures several times the last week. The Australian farmers are to be advanced 56 cents a bushel for their wheat, giving Canadian shippers a little advantage.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JAN 27

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman's Orchestra; guest speaker (WEAF Chain). 5.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Sherwin-Williams—WJZ—T). The paint industry sponsors the "King of Jazz" for a year. Incidentally Mr. Whiteman has gone back to leading his orchestra personally with the violin. Program originates in Chicago. 8.

Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Popular ballad review. Nonsense and old-time medley by Mr. Crumit. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Ashley Sisters (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks's Orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Igmund Spaeth, musical lecturer; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Features, "Synthetic Songs," in which Mr. Spaeth shows where our popular songs come from: "Without a Song," Youmans ballad with good lyrics and music; war time favorite "K-K-K-Katy," introducing composer, Geoffrey O'Hara; "Gentlemen Be Seated," a miniature minstrel show. 9:30.

Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen chat; soloists; chorus; Lois Kaiman's Orchestra (CBS—T). 10:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar selections of Strauss, Saint-Saëns, Kreisler and Albeniz, closing with Henry Hadley's "Ballet of the Flowers." 6:05, 6:45.

Dana S. Merriman's Orchestra (NBC—WJZ, WBZ). Padilla, Friml, Arndt, Berlin and Herbert. 6:30.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). This period is a veritable oasis in a desert of good music. 9:30.

The Gypsy Trail (CBS—T). Characteristic period by Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 10:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Quite a bit of Slavic music. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; concert orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor (WJZ Chain). "Works of Great Composers" period. 8:30.

Soloist; concert orchestra, Frederic Fradkin conductor (WEAF—T). 9.

Soloist; concert orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain). 9.

Salute to Musical Comedy (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

"The Adventures of Jimmy Dayton" (WJZ Chain). Death Valley days period. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Interviews by Edwin Alger, newspaperman and cartoonist. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). 6:45.

Voters' Service (WEAF—T). Subjects of pertinence to the voter. 7.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political review. 7:15.

"The Early Bookworm" (CBS—T). Selected books by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). 8:30.

Recital

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one-man show. 7:30.

Hockey

New York Americans-Toronto Maple Leafs (WOR). Forty-five-minute running story from Madison Square Garden by Jack Filman. 10.

Recorded Program

Mrs. Emily N. Blair, authoress and member of Democratic National Committee (Single stations).

Daytime Programs

(Definitely worth listening to)

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 10 a. m., 3.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 10 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 1:30.

"The Modern Dance" (WEAF Chain). Discussion by Tamiris and Agnes De Mille, noted exponents of this form. 2.

"Sisters of the Skillet" (WJZ Chain). Chatter and popular songs. 2:45.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Concert recital. 3.

"World News About Women" (WEAF Chain). Mrs. Seth Milliken. 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Soloists and orchestra. 3:30.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF Chain). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra. 3:30.

"Italian Idyll" (CBS—T). Concert orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 4.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 "Country Club Doin's."
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not," cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra; "Chicago Auto Show."
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Greek Interpreter."
10:30 WEEI Players.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Dom Humbert, songs; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather; "National Affairs."
6:03 Sport Review; World Bookman.
6:15 Manuel DeHaan, organist.
6:34 Tampa Chamber of Commerce.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Sketchbook Program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks' sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Show Boat": Orchestra.
5:45 Dance program; time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Syncopators Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 Carroll Flint, soprano; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist; Paul Shirley, viola.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Modern Novelette."
8:00 CBS, "New World Symphony Orchestra."
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor; male quartet.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Sweet and Low Down."
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:45 p. m.—NBC, "Permanent Preventatives of Unemployment."
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Percy Grainger, pianist, and others.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Lee Goldstein, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Samuel Goldstein, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Paul Baldwin, Brookline, Mass.
Elisabeth Lumsden, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph Heller, Syracuse, N. Y.
Joseph Heller, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. J. M. Reilly, Wellesley, Mass.
David Reilly, Wellesley, Mass.
Miss E. Violet Friend, New York City.
Mrs. Minette Whitcomb, New York City.
Mrs. George Clifford, Brookline, Mass.
Charles H. Gove, Washington, D. C.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Alithea Adams, Seattle, Wash.

DROUGHT AFFECTS BRAZILIANS

JOAO PESSOA, State of Parahyba, Brazil (By U. P.)—The drought in the State of Parahyba has forced more than 1000 persons to come from the interior to the capital, Joao Pessoa, and live at the cost of the State in hastily constructed camps at the local aviation field. The State appropriated $6000 for road building in order to provide work for as many drought victims as possible.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-4, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—For sale 10-room modern stucco house, large sun porch, unobstructed marine view, double cement garage; a real bargain. Address OWNER, 1904 Titus St.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 209 E. Lafayette Ave., The Fielden Apts., 2nd Floor—4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; back porch, hot-water heat; $47.50 month; adults. Phone Vernon 6093.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms: $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive two rooms, fireplace, light, convenient, inexpensive. Phone Medallion 9077.

CARPENTERS

CABINET-MAKER, carpenter, repairs of all kinds; over 25 years with one firm. C. KNAUER, Midwood 8-1696-J, Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 8-0848—New York City

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
190 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cor. 22d3

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 3-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8838.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3850

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young man, private secretary, for gentleman, author; must be accurate typist and stenographer; can also live in my apartment; Christian Scientist preferred. Write 206 West 57th St., Apt. 6-DD, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION FOR PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK CITY, 2067 BROADWAY
72nd St. Subway, Express Station
LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, nicely furnished, pleasant and sunny. Room 1609, French Bldg., 551 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 2-3958.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 39 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
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My home, which is pleasantly and conveniently located, invites those seeking a quiet place for study. To elderly ladies (Christian Scientists preferred), those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests. Larchmont is accessible to two Christian Science churches, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information and references address Box G-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or lease in 333 East 68th St., New York City, opposite Park, 6-room, co-operative apartment only occupied one year; 8th floor; 2 chambers, 2 baths and lavatory; good-burning fireplace, refrigeration; sell or lease; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. To inspect, call agent. Plaza 3-9200, Extension 228, New York City.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—7-room house, large enclosed porch, lot 75x150, well stocked garden; price moderate. Telephone Great Neck 766.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists' refined, quiet home; central. 1314 Rhode Island Avenue N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278. Garage. Cut ad out.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Pleasant room, double or single; very quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Buckminster 2-3453.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 WEST END AVE.
Furnished comfortable room, private bath, in apartment; gentlemen only. Tel. Trafalgar 7-3069

N. Y. C., 83 (B'way)—Double and single rooms, private shower, etc.; southern exposure; very clean, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C., 103—14 West—Two front rooms, together separate, independent entrance; steam; homelike; single room $5. Academy 2-6549. OHSEE.

SALESMEN WANTED

SERVICE SALESMAN

ONE of New York's oldest and best-known Exterminating Companies has an exceptional opening, with great possibilities for the right man as Service Salesman. Drawing account against commissions. Give references and full details in first letter to WILLIAMS, Box V-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

SEWING

DRESSES made, altered; also fine hand sewing, mending; will bring machine; day-week (colored). Prospect 7119, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BRITISH ENGINEER, single, educated, references, free to travel, can do marine, auto and general repairs, tired of city, seeks position (private preferred) as handy man, caretaker, chauffeur, or what do you offer? At coast or country. Box M-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

GARDENER, experienced all branches; place any dimension; references. Box J-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DRESSMAKER'S helper, plain sewing, colored; very neat, city or country. ADELE NELSON, 2 W. 120th, Harlem 7-1488 (New York City).

HOUSEKEEPER—Managing or partly working; country preferred; references. T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Refined, companionable person as attendant to one needing care; light housekeeping, good reader, practical helper; references. Call Cathedral 8-3351.

POSITION wanted by Protestant widow as housekeeper or as companion; references. MRS. GRACE R. CLEVELAND, 200 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Position as attendant or companion housekeeper; Massachusetts or Rhode Island preferred. Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ALLSTON, MASS.

Sunny, pleasant single rooms with or without bath. A few attractive one-, two- and three-room suites. Excellent dining room. Stadium 8600.

Manager, H. R. Ferguson
(Of the Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

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THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

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ANNIVERSARY EVENT
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We call your special attention to RADIOS
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Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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The New Winsome
FROCKS $16.75
Models for all day time occasions and for evening wear.

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Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
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QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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FALCONER'S
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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

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The J. Newton
FLORISTS
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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
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—Kuppenheimer Clothes
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Makes a Lovely Gift
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SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
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SECOND AT BROAD STREET

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
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A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
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Shoes for the Entire Family
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Lovely FURS for GIFTS
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VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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HANOVER and LOMBARDY
PHONE BOUL. 100

Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

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Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
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Sharp Reductions Now on all Winter Coats and Dresses
Shopping Headquarters
For Style, Quality and Value
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

"For Better Milk"
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Fine Cut Flowers
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BUSH & HANCOCK, INC.
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New Location, New Equipment
McKEE CAFETERIA
Not Open Sundays
906 QUARRIER STREET

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26 Selling Days in January
26 Letters in the Alphabet
Watch Daily Papers and Windows for the 26 Feature Events by
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One of West Virginia's Great Stores

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Holeproof Hose
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB *Co.*
HUNTINGTON'S LARGEST GIFT STORE

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to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

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We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food
Fifth Avenue Hotel
MORRIS BAILEY, Prop.

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The Home of Clean Linen

Where Cream *Is Cream*
GUYAN CREAMERY CO.
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We carry a full line of Crosse & Blackwell Food Products
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HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

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The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

DAVIS BROTHERS
INSURANCE
First Huntington Bank Building
Phone 25440

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 2397.

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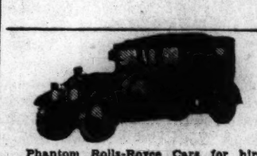

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Who: COMTE DE MIRABEAU.

Where: France.

When: 1749-1791.

Why famous: A French orator and one of the most brilliant of the Revolutionary leaders. Gabriel Honoré Riquetti de Mirabeau was born near Nemours, the son of a marquis. His youth was, to say the least, a stormy one. Throughout his military and his private careers there were outbreaks of serious misconduct. Again and again he was thrown into prison upon various offenses, and he was often in exile, too, in Switzerland, in Holland or in England. While in prison at Vincennes, he wrote his "Lettres de Cachet," scribbled upon the blank pages of books and concealed in the linings of his clothes.

However, there was an earnest and a practical side to this wild young man and the events leading up to the French Revolution brought it into play. Already Mirabeau had been intrusted with a state mission to Prussia which trust he had deliberately betrayed, when he managed by an appeal to the people to get himself elected to the States-General, meeting at Versailles in 1789, as a representative of the Provençal noblesse. There he came at once to the fore by reason of his amazing oratory. It has been often asserted that Mirabeau was one of the immediate causes of the outbreak of revolution because of the stirring manner in which he repulsed the demand of the King that the third estate should act apart from the other two orders.

Thereafter Mirabeau delivered many eloquent speeches upon many provocations. Indeed, he has sometimes been called "the French Demosthenes," for to an extraordinary degree his nature combined statesmanship and oratory. The strange thing was that, having shown himself a born reformer and one of the chief opponents of the royal authority, suddenly he reverted to a support of the throne. Historians in general hold that he was sincere in this, foreseeing the great catastrophe which threatened and hoping to avert it. Nevertheless, he returned his allegiance to the cause of the people and ended as president of the Jacobin Club and of the National Assembly. Many have felt that, had Mirabeau survived, the horrors of the Reign of Terror might have been lessened.

A Word a Day

Instant

As a noun this word means "a moment, a point of time of inappreciable duration," as, "there wasn't an instant to spare." As an adjective it is used in the following related senses: "closely pressing in respect to time," as, "he was not alarmed by forecasts of instant doom"; "immediate, direct," as, "there was an instant relation of thought and action"; and "urgent, earnest, importunate," as, "instant in prayer."

In Romans 12: 12, incidentally, the word is used to translate the Greek προσκαρτερέω (proskartereo), "to be earnest toward, to be constantly diligent."

Instant is derived from the Latin *instare*, "to be at hand," compounded of *in*, "upon, near," and *stare*, "to stand."

In'-stant is accented on the first syllable; sound *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*.

"Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer." (Romans 12: 12.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

TRUE wisdom consists in knowing one's duty exactly; true piety in acting what one knows.—BISHOP WILSON.

Odds and Ends

American Generals

Washington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Pershing, Bliss, March and MacArthur are the only American soldiers who have been given the rank of General of the Army.

Aerial Police

The New York City police department has four airplanes in regular service patrolling the air over the city.

Long Water Main

The water supply for one section of the goldfields of Western Australia is carried by pipes for a distance of 350 miles.

Thrifty

The farmers of Holland produce four and a half times as much per acre of land as is raised in the United States.

Large Police Force

Paris has one police officer to every 276 persons, London one to every 365 persons, while Chicago has but one policeman for every 450 persons.

Air Mail Stamps

Approximately one-third of the air mail appropriations for the United States is returned through the sale of stamps.

KEARNEY
SAN FRANCISCO
1733 MILES
BOSTON
HALFWAY MARK~
A SIGNBOARD AT KEARNEY, NEB., STATES THE TOWN IS 1733 AUTOMOBILE MILES FROM BOSTON AND AN EQUAL NUMBER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Gas for Railroad Tracks

Gas burners are being used in one of Chicago's railway terminals to keep the switches free from ice and snow.

In Lighter Vein

Move for the Better

Reporter (of small town paper): "Your political rival is advertising the sale of his house—he's moving to the city."

Editor: "Have it placed under 'Civic Improvements.'"

Best Time for Him

"Why sell fly paper in winter?"

"Because there is no competition then."—*Faun* (Vienna).

Passing Show

Father (to himself): "I can't understand why my watch won't go. I think it needs cleaning."

Son: "It can't be dirty, Daddy. Sis and I had it in the bath this morning."

Modern Expectancy

Little Billy, aged five, entered the candy shop, but not with the customary pennies.

"Have you got anything free on sale today?" he asked brightly.

Advertising!

A restaurant owner with plenty of advertising ideas and little money for advertising purchased the largest fish bowl he could find, filled it with water and put it in his window, with a sign reading:

"This bowl is filled with invisible Paraguayan goldfish."

It required two policemen to keep the pavements in front of the window cleared.—*The Recorder.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Charity

Hollywood, Calif.

THERE is an admirable charity conducted in the heart of Hollywood, where secondhand clothing and furniture can be bought very cheap, and, where a day nursery is available for the children of working mothers. This charity also provides work for a numbr of women who are incapacitated for work elsewhere; they are given steady jobs of sewing, and paid for their work.

A "Good Samaritan Relief" that kindles new hope in the hopeless, giving them a new start in life, no matter what they have done in the past; a "Treasure Relief Fund," a "Memorial Fund," and a "Melting Pot," are among the various other friendly activities.

This work was started 10 years ago by Mrs. Hancock Banning, her original funds being only her enthusiasm, faith, and desire to serve; but today it has developed into an institution which owns almost half a block of valuable property in the center of Hollywood, worth upward of $150,000, carrying a mortgage of only $18,000. No salaries are paid except to the workers who need the money and live by it. Incidentally, this organization was early financed by a bank which lent Mrs. Hancock $5000 for five years—without interest!

Three good meals a day are given in this home to the children left by working mothers, and the babies are washed and dressed in fresh clothes after waking from their naps in clean white cots. All this free of charge. There is also a playground, a kindergarten, and a sun gallery for the babies.

The chief way necessary funds are obtained is by operating a lunch-room where patrons may buy an excellent lunch. The actors of filmdom and the stage are keenly interested in this charity and help enthusiastically.

What They Say

A Change of Work

"It is not necessary to be idle to enjoy a rest and a vacation."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

Ushering in the Millennium

"Never until men consent to accept the Golden Rule can they bring in the Golden Age."—*The Rev. Benjamin Goodfield, First Baptist Church, Santa Barbara, Calif.*

Fear

"Fear is a sign of failure."—*Lady Astor.*

Hence, a Necessity

"Speed is the one and only reason for the airplane." — *Eddie Rickenbacker, World War ace.*

Houses

"A big house is no better than a small one unless the people in it live happier lives." — *Roger W. Babson, statistician.*

Agreed!

"Nothing is impossible but thinking makes it so."—*Will Durant, writer.*

Another Whimsey

"It is said that mothers like best the children who give them most trouble. I suppose Cain was Eve's favorite."—*Sir James M. Barrie.*

The Golden Rule

"The real mark of a Christian and a gentleman is whether he treats other people as he would like to be treated."—*Bruce Barton, advertising counsel and writer.*

Brevities

Detroit News: "Punch" believes the word "whoopee" was introduced into America by the early English settlers. Presently we expect to hear that the Pilgrim Fathers, sighting Cape Cod, cried, "Atta bay!"

Arkansas Gazette: Forward-looking architects, we understand, are working out plans for a garage with a home that folds into the door.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

While visiting little Betty Ann today I noticed she liked to have fun with old papers and things~
So I wiggled my tail and said "Let me show you what I'd do with a thing like that"~
And I took the piece of paper and what I did to it was a plenty!
And Betty Ann liked it so well she wanted me to do it so more~
But Joan came along just then and made me stop- Said Betty Ann already knew too much about tearing up paper!

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 70

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	DEVISE	4		10	BELIEF	5	
2	OBSTACLE	3		11	APHORISM	3	
3	IMMOVABLE	4		12	CROOKED	3	
4	MODERN	3		13	MAINTAIN	4	
5	COLLOQUIALISM	5		14	OCEAN	3	
6	GRACIOUS	5		15	REPRESENTATION	4	
7	PREJUDICE	4		16	MERRIMENT	3	
8	AMALGAMATE	5		17	COMMEND	4	
9	HIATUS	3		18	ACCURATE	5	

No. 4

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CIVIL is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but KIND is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—S. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to him. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY, 26, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Is the Soviet Lumber Industry Built on Human Slavery?

THE Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain is to be congratulated on its action in instituting an impartial inquiry into "slavery" in the lumber camps of north Russia. What it has found out supplements disclosures made in other parts of the world, notably in the United States, where restrictions have been placed on Soviet lumber imports. Unhappily, a completely accurate picture can hardly be obtained unless the Soviet Government abandons its present policy of secrecy and invites the fullest investigation of the terrible accusations which have been leveled against it and which might reasonably have been expected to call forth not merely a denial but an immediate invitation to the world to come and see for itself.

According to the sworn testimony of individuals who have escaped in the last six months from the Soviet camps in eastern Carelia, not only is a large proportion of the lumber produced by the labor of prisoners and exiles, most of whom are men who have fallen under suspicion because of their political opinions and have been sentenced without the semblance of a trial, but the greater part of the so-called "free" labor is pressed into service and forced to work at timber-felling whether it wants to or not.

A deposition by a former forest engineer made on oath before a public notary at Helsingfors, Finland, declares that each village is allotted a certain task based on the number of able-bodied inhabitants, and that individuals are heavily fined if they fail to complete their share of the work. Other testifiers have sworn to the fact that in the country districts peasants are ordered to report for work in the forests and are severely punished if they do not appear.

As regards convict labor, it is alleged on sworn testimony given by escaped prisoners themselves that the men are made to work twelve hours a day without payment, and that they do not get the full food ration unless they complete the daily task. While a special allowance is given to each convict who does not fall behind his schedule, it is paid in a special prison currency, can only be exchanged against goods in the prison canteen, and amounts only to between twenty and thirty kopeks, say twelve cents, a week. It is stated that there is no accommodation other than what the prisoners themselves manage to erect in their "spare" time, no sanitation, no proper clothing except for those engaged in loading foreign ships; and, finally, that the rations, though sufficient in quantity if received in full, are seriously deficient in quality.

On the subject of exiles, the information appears less definite, but there is evidence to show that these are not merely required to live in a specified locality, but must report regularly for work under conditions not easily distinguishable from those of the political and other convicts. Of the numbers of these classes engaged in the lumber trade, it is impossible to speak with any precision, but it seems certain that they amount at least to several hundreds of thousands.

The truth of these allegations seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt. The chief difficulty is to know how far the conditions described are typical of the Soviet lumber industry which employs altogether nearly 2,000,000 people, and the extent to which the use of forced labor rather than greater efficiency enables the Soviet Government to undersell all its competitors by something like 25 per cent. This element of doubt makes further investigation a pressing need.

The Anti-Slavery Society, in approaching the matter from the humanitarian standpoint, is emphasizing the incontestable fact that nations like individuals cannot escape the responsibility of being their brothers' keepers. It would be morally indefensible to help the Soviet Government by taking advantage of the low prices at which it is selling its lumber if these prices were dependent on inhuman conditions for the workers who produced the goods. A voluntary boycott reinforced if necessary by a legal embargo would be not merely justifiable but a necessity.

Moreover, business considerations are linked with humanitarian. The competition of unpaid labor can only be met by other producers cutting down the wages they pay their own workers. The latter, having less to spend, must restrict their buying, thus increasing the burden of overproduction, which is perhaps the most serious problem modern industry has to face. Individuals, therefore, as well as nations, incur a grave moral and economic responsibility if they connive at anything which tends to lower the standard of living among the workers all over the world.

Slandering America's Capital

IT IS often the tendency of reformers, particularly those who are attacking an evil affecting good morals, to exaggerate greatly the extent of that which they are combatting. Just at present the admirably governed city of Washington, D. C., is in danger of getting a reputation somewhat akin to that which the newspapers have forced upon Chicago because of the intemperance of senatorial orators in discussing the prohibition law. Too many of them seek to make out the national capital as the pet resort of the bootlegger and the chosen home of the speakeasy.

This is, of course, a charge for which there is little foundation. No one who knew Washington fifteen years ago, and who recalls "Whisky Row," which occupied the buildings fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the Munsey Building now stands, or who has fresh in his memory the almost uninterrupted row of saloons extending from the Capitol to the Treasury Department on one side or the other of Pennsylvania Avenue, will question the extent and the value of the cleaning up effected by the prohibition law. There are, no doubt, bootleggers and speakeasies, as there are in all great cities. The latter are so concealed from the public gaze, so discreetly and secretly conducted, that the average citizen or visitor to the town has to be equipped with a guide to find one. The bootleggers are said to operate even in the sacred halls of the Senate and House Office Building; but here again the stories of their activities are unquestionably largely exaggerated, while the guest at first-class hotels in the capital is seldom annoyed by their proffer of services.

One senatorial orator, endeavoring to make of Washington the head center of law violation, lays stress upon the use of liquor in the legations. This is, of course, permitted by law, and abuses of the privileges thus conferred upon foreign diplomatic representatives are seldom proved, though often discussed by propagandists.

Washington has become, since the war, one of the great cities of the United States. The problems that confront other centers of population exist there. But the unprejudiced observer, particularly if he be familiar with the field, will quickly discover that, in comparison with other cities of its size, the national capital is peculiarly clean, orderly, and law-abiding. The enemies of prohibition in the United States Senate, who are striving to score a point by slandering a city of which the nation is justly proud, are engaged in a very discreditable form of propaganda.

"Fads, Frauds, and Physicians"

STATE medicine has many stanch advocates, and among the outstanding ones is T. Swann Harding, the author of a recently published book, entitled, "Fads, Frauds, and Physicians." His proposal in this book is simplicity itself, merely that the taxpayers hand over a paltry $1,500,000,000 each year to build up a mammoth medical machine. On what ground, however? Why, on the basis that medical theories and practices are in a state of chaos and that the Government must spend vast sums of money in order to supply intelligent direction to the individual physicians! The fact seems to be forgotten that the same doctors would be involved and the same fallible human judgment. That the Government was in charge would, presumably, eliminate all basis of error!

What a queer twist of logic! In the past the advocates of state medicine have maintained that medicine was a science, and therefore was entitled to financial support in connection with health boards and similar activities instituted in accordance with medical practices and theories. But now the reverse side of the shield is put up for observation. It is acknowledged that so-called scientific medicine is anything but scientific in reality, and therefore the proposal is made to spend billions in erecting a gigantic machine in an endeavor, putting it bluntly, to make that scientific which is not. This, indeed, is virtually the conclusion which a perusal of Mr. Harding's book forces upon the reader.

For the pages of this volume are full of statements showing the "atrocious conditions," using the words of the publisher's notice of the book, in much of the medical practice of today. Two or three excerpts will suffice: "Once some orthodox medical man 'cures' a few patients," we read, for instance, "the fad spreads, and very soon every doctor uses the same treatment on every patient who dares display a single symptom that might be interpreted as indicating the condition." Or again: "Certainly few would contend that the snap diagnoses of average general practitioners working alone are right in more than one case out of five." And then this one: "Mitchell also lists a group of tragedies, lives blasted resulting from slightly positive Wasserman tests proved later to be in error."

This editorial is no arraignment of medical methods, however. The medical profession is fully entitled to its opinions. Just the same, on the basis of the acknowledged uncertainty of its theories, it can hardly demand in fairness that the opinions of others shall be ignored. Those who disbelieve in medical measures are perfectly willing to leave such as believe in them to follow these measures to their heart's content. What they feel justified in asking, though, is that the rights of individuals who do not accept their views about medical treatment should be respected.

A Tax on Business

DISCUSSION in several American states concerning the advisability of imposing a general sales tax is a reminder that this kind of business taxation is making noticeable headway among national and state governments in many parts of the world. Such an impost attaches directly or indirectly to all property and commodity sales in prescribed general classes, such as sales at retail, sales at wholesale, manufacturers' sales, and so forth. Whatever class is chosen, the levy has about it a peculiar stability which must be very tempting to governments harassed to find new and stable forms of revenue for growing public commitments.

As yet this tax has not made its appearance in the American federal tax system. Ten years ago there was an agitation to introduce it, but the movement failed, and the return of prosperity was sufficient to stave off its revival. However, while the Federal Government has been saving, the state governments have been spending, and one after another they have turned to this resource, though in most cases in a limited way. The states which now levy some form of general sales tax, in addition to specific commodity taxes such as the gasoline tax, are West Virginia, Georgia, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Mississippi.

Altogether there are about fifteen countries where the general sales tax is in operation. For the most part they turned to it in the adversity of the immediate post-war period, when a tax was required which could be easily and speedily collected, so as to counteract the shrinking effects of monetary inflation. That particular need is not present any longer, but once a tax has been established it is difficult to remove, and this fact, coupled with the modern quest for new tax sources, may serve to maintain the general sales tax in service among the countries which now use it.

Those who are now making tentative experiments with this form of impost in America might therefore do well to inquire into the lessons of its administration in Europe and elsewhere. The general verdict seems to be that it is more simple to administer than the income tax. The claim is also made that it is difficult to shift to the consumers. Finally, it provides a steady revenue and one susceptible of increase, as people must always buy food, clothing and other necessaries.

The argument against the general sales tax is that where it cannot be shifted it acts as a handicap to business and falls upon all enterprises without reference to their profitableness, and that where it can be shifted to the buyer it falls hardest upon those least able to pay, since those of small means spend a larger proportion of their income for taxable things than do the wealthy. In France the chief complaint seems to be that it results in changing methods of business for the purpose of evading the tax, and this is not conducive to progress.

Apparently the indictment has won favor in Germany, where the tax has been reduced, and in Canada, where the Mackenzie King Government promised at the last election to abolish the impost altogether.

Honor in Hollywood

AN HONOR system, similar to that in operation in many colleges, might well be set up at this juncture in Hollywood by the authorities of the motion picture industry. Mary Pickford has lately said the industry is on the threshold of a period of development which will completely exceed all its former accomplishments. The industry ought, therefore, to be about some effective means of safeguarding itself against continued charges that it is willful, undisciplined and careless of everything save an unbroken flow of gold into its pockets.

"Morality clauses" have been inserted in many motion picture contracts, but from time to time the question has been asked how well such clauses actually work. Scores upon scores of those who earn their living in Hollywood go about the matter with as much decorum and sense of proper values as people do in any more conventional field. For them such clauses are unnecessary. For the few who cannot bring themselves into line, they have probably served only as a very slight check. And Hollywood has suffered.

How would it be, therefore, to frame an honor system for Hollywood making of it a distinct part of the life of the motion picture colony there?

The system would be a protection to the industry, and hence to the players as individuals; because it is certain that a few more egregious spectacles of bad taste, not to say inferior ethical and moral standards, will meet with a conspicuous reaction in the public attitude, visible in box office receipts. Many persons will stop going—or at least stop sending their children—to moving pictures in which there are players who behave badly in their private lives.

The honor system can be easily and simply framed:

> I pledge my honor to conduct my affairs in a way never to reflect discredit on my family, my immediate associates or on the industry of which I am a part; I pledge my honor not to conduct myself so I shall ever set a poor example of behavior to children and young people.

An honor committee might be composed of actors and actresses of the screen whose reputations are established for ability to conduct themselves well. Breaches of the code would be tried promptly by the committee. The signing of a contract containing the honor agreement would be a pledge to appear upon demand before the honor committee. Every member of the colony would have full knowledge of the penalties for infractions of the letter and meaning of the honor agreement.

Few systems work perfectly. But it is clear the industry is in need of some more regularizing device than is now employed, not more to punish the comparatively few ill doers than to provide a deterrent to ill behavior and a fixed standard of good form. It is perhaps Utopian to expect leaders of the industry to accept readily a system which might, by its discipline, deprive them of a star player with a picture half completed. But laxity is shortsighted.

The longer and far surer way to a rich harvest for the industry lies in the establishment of some such system whereby it will be understood by every individual in the industry, from company president to gatekeeper, that the public will give more and more of its patronage where it is sure its youth will not be betrayed by cheapening examples of bad manners and false standards.

Editorial Notes

Prospective investors have been wondering if there is any significance in the fact that at the end of the last quarter of 1930, one of the poorest periods for the steel industry in a long time, owners of United States Steel common stock in Scotland increased their holdings. If this is not evidence that the industrial ice will hold, at least it indicates that Scotsmen believe the water not very deep.

Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, in asking for aid for drought relief, stated that if every owner of a motorcar contributed but forty cents, the need would be met. Of course, this should not be interpreted as encouragement to stop at forty cents! Have you sent in your contribution? No time like the present!

By the time the United States finishes paying its war debt—possibly by 1949, the Treasury estimates—American taxpayers should be convinced that they can afford a Liberty Loan for education to prevent wars.

Recent visitors to the Pan-American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings in Baltimore, Md., probably admired most its bright picture of American foreign relations.

The fact that there is a surplus of teachers in the United States does not by any means indicate that there is no need for more teaching.

For and Against the United States of Europe

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ONCE more at Geneva the possibility of some form of European federation has been discussed; and this time it appears that in some respects a more practical shape has been given to debates which hitherto have been somewhat nebulous. It is opportune, therefore, to set out impartially the arguments on both sides of the proposal sponsored by Aristide Briand.

AGAINST

1. While it would have been progressive a few years ago to think in terms of continents, it is now retrogressive; for both in theory and in practice the world is being organized on a larger basis. There are European countries that have their chief interests outside Europe, and indeed most European countries would feel themselves cramped if they adopted a purely continental conception of their relations with other countries.

2. A European federation, rightly or wrongly, seems to postulate a certain opposition to extra-European countries. Doubtless this opposition does not exist in the thought of the promoters of the idea, but there is a danger that it would develop in the thought of the peoples who are already too inclined to contrast Europe with America.

3. What is Europe? It is a hodgepodge of vastly different nations, and no section of Europe can arrogate to itself the right of excluding another section. Thus France cannot assert it is more European than Russia, or deny to Russia a European status. The case of Russia is particularly striking. It is a country which is three times as large as the leading European nations, and yet there is a reluctance to count it in. Nor is this reluctance, on political and social grounds, unreasonable. Russia does not in the least resemble other European countries, and no other European country wishes to resemble Russia.

4. Does not the notion of federation rule out the notion of revision of the treaties? In revisionist countries it is said that a federation can be built only on foundations of justice; that before there can be unity there must be agreement on all the questions that still perplex Europe. But this opens up grave problems; and it is replied, in the countries that favor the status quo, that on the contrary frontiers will not matter inside the federation, and that the best solution is to leave things as they are inside that federation. Which is precisely what the revisionists fear.

5. The political establishment of a federation would create jealousies and intrigues; this or that nation might endeavor to take the leadership of Europe. Inside the federation these attempts at hegemony would result in sharp divisions, alliances and counter-alliances, and the last state might be worse than the first.

6. The economic establishment of such a federation presents uncommon difficulties. So far there has been no disposition shown to reduce tariffs, much less to abolish them, between European nations. The agricultural countries have different interests from those of the industrial countries. In so far as finance, industry and commerce have become international in scope, they have not waited for the lead of the governments, but have formed their cartels and extended their influence, in some cases in opposition to the political desires of the various governments. They might be hindered rather than helped by governmental control.

7. The League of Nations already exists and is devoting its attention precisely to the problems with which the federation would deal. But it is not European; it is quasi-universal. Non-European help is needed to solve European problems. Not only would the federation be less likely to succeed than the League, but even though it came nominally under the auspices of the League it would tend to replace the League, to weaken the authority of the League, to substitute the European idea for the universal idea, the solidarity of certain nations for the interdependence of all.

These are the principal objections. There are others, but it is particularly necessary to face these. No good purpose is served by conjuring them away, by refusing to state them clearly and forcibly; but there are, of course, replies which should be stated with equal clearness.

FOR

1. European combinations, political or economic, need not be exclusive. Two nations such as France and Germany, for example, which have complementary interests and which agree to exchange coal for iron ore, do not therefore cut themselves off from other continents. For some purposes we may think in terms of towns, for other purposes of countries, and for yet other purposes of continents; but that need not prevent us from thinking in terms of world solidarity.

2. The so-called opposition of a European federation to extra-European countries is purely imaginary. It may, or it may not, develop; that would depend on the policy of the promoters. Those promoters deny antagonism and in point of fact Europe is linked to America in a hundred different ways. The Pan-American Union is certainly not anti-European. Why postulate the anti-Americanism of a European federation?

3. It is possible that a European federation would not include all the countries of Europe. It is possible that in present circumstances it would be undesirable to admit Russia. But this is merely quibbling about a name. Perhaps European federation would be a misnomer. Nevertheless it is a convenient expression. If it is seriously felt to be inexact, it would be easy to find another title.

4. Certainly it would be preferable to have a Europe in which there were no national differences of opinion and in which the treaties were such as could be accepted by everybody. But if revision of treaties is made a preliminary question, federation will be relegated to the Greek kalends. It is because in present circumstances grievances are actually felt that it is advisable to agree first about the general framework of Europe and to make readjustments afterward. This problem of readjustments should not be preliminary to federation; but neither should it be ruled out by federation.

5. Jealousies and intrigues there are now; but surely they would be of less importance in the state of good will which is a necessary condition of national equality in European union.

6. The economic difficulties would tend to disappear if there were political accord. The real reason for the nonsuccess of recent economic negotiations is precisely the distrust which prevails. Yet despite this distrust, countries with common interests are indeed uniting; and the internationalization of finance, industry, and commerce is an acknowledged and significant fact which deserves the encouragement of the various governments.

7. The danger to the League is theoretical. Most of the nations have signified their desire to work within the League; and there is nothing in the idea of universality which can possibly forbid sectional arrangements. According to the argument of ultra-zealous supporters of the League, France and Italy, for example, should not compose their differences by bilateral methods. That is an absurdity which nobody would sponsor. But if two nations are permitted to make private agreements on matters that particularly concern them, why not twenty? In so far as Europe has its regional problems they can, perhaps, best be solved by regional commissions—or federations—and these solutions, so far from injuring the League, will relieve it and strengthen it.

So may the arguments for and against a European federation be put in simple language. It is for the European nations themselves to weigh the advantages and disadvantages and to arrive at conclusions. A real federation cannot be established immediately; but anything which promotes a consciousness of even partial solidarity should, whether it receives practical expression or not, ultimately forward the conception of universal solidarity.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

An Expansive Christmas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

About two weeks ago my husband and I were "listening in" to overseas stations on the wireless. We tuned in at 6 a. m. on a Sunday morning. It would be Saturday night with you.

We heard Schenectady very clearly, and almost the first message was an advertisement of South African goods. There followed a most helpful talk in a strong convincing voice. Salvation appeared to be the subject of this discourse. Then came the time signal, the loveliest of its kind: a clear-toned bell, running up three silver notes and down to a lower tone again.

It brought back Christmas morning of last year. My little home circle was gathered around the radio, waiting to join in Christmas greetings through the air. Imagine our delight to find Schenectady radiocasting messages to Commander Byrd's expedition in the Antarctic. Loving messages to many members of the expeditionary force were called. And I am sure they were received with the deep sense of gratitude which we, too, experienced. Thus was their Christmas blessed indeed. To picture the vast and quiet places far from civilization, with a lone company of men receiving their Christmas greetings verbally and practically instantaneously, was a thrill indeed. We heard music, too.

This incident gave our Christmas an expansiveness we had not before experienced.

The early morning sun was shining through golden curtains into the room as we "listened in," symbolizing the all-pervading sense of peace and brotherhood encircling the earth. (MRS.) W. S. WYNNE.

Eshowe, Zululand, S. Af.

Relief for Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem that our main trouble at present is not in producing and distributing enough for all, but in distributing our medium of exchange or money in order to keep affairs running smoothly.

In many places on the earth's surface there is only a limited amount of rainfall for a short period of time, yet these sections can be made fruitful and prosperous all through the year by storing the water in reservoirs and releasing it as needed.

Let us, then, create a reservoir of dollars which could be drawn upon as required. We use intelligence in handling our various commodities, building warehouses and grain elevators in which to store them, so they are available when needed. Let us exercise the same intelligence in creating a reservoir of dollars to be utilized when the necessity arises. This would be done by means of a Federal Government tax upon each wage earner of one dollar a year, and upon each employer for each wage earner of two dollars a year, this tax to be collected through employers. This would provide a probable annual income of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. Then the money collected would be allotted to each political subdivision, according to its requirements. In view of the numerous benefits that would accrue to a multitude of people, it would appear that each individual should be willing to contribute his drop to the reservoir.

Under this plan each political subdivision, such as state, county, city, etc., through its existing Department of Labor or Civil Service Commission, would receive applications from the unemployed with full information as to occupation, age, etc. Reports would be sent to the Department of Labor of each state; then each state would send reports to the Federal Department of Labor. The Federal Government could assign to the several political subdivisions men from the army and navy to take care of this extra work. This would furnish us with an accurate and true picture at all times of the employment situation, at practically no cost, and would provide a useful peace-time occupation for some of the army and navy men.

The money obtained under this plan would be used in carrying out innumerable public works for the common benefit and thus provide employment for both men and women.

Another advantage is that the worker would not be inclined to cling to this fund as a permanent means of livelihood. He would naturally return to his vocation as conditions improved.

This plan should also obviate and eliminate much unrest due to communistic activities, because the agitator would have no ground for his arguments. If the laborer is offered a living wage to carry him over a dull period he will not be so ready to give the Communist a hearing.

There is a tremendous field for nonproductive work among the farmers. How few of them seem to have time or money to keep fences in good order, clear away brush along fences and walls, or clean up underbrush in the wood lots. There are always buildings needing repair and painting. Such labor could be done by the industrial workers, thus making the farm more attractive and valuable and still not increasing crop surpluses. This need and work could be taken up through the Grange and state departments of agriculture, through county agents. W. R. MORGAN.

Sierra Madre, Calif.

Puns, Pundits, and Punishment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of Jan. 2, 1931, in an editorial entitled "Puns, Pundits and Punishment," there is this quotation, discovery for the pun in which is attributed to Dean Inge:

> I'll gild the faces of the grooms withall,
> That it may seem their guilt.

Although the above purports to be a quotation from Shakespeare's "Macbeth," the exact lines are:

> I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal;
> For it must seem their guilt.

Also, in the edition of "Macbeth" edited by W. J. Rolfe and first published in 1877, this pun is commented upon in the introduction.

With due respect for Dean Inge's erudition, his "discovery" has been known to any high school or preparatory school pupil who faithfully read his "Macbeth" since 1877!

Watertown, Mass. CHARLES O. LAING.

A Sign of the Prohibition Times

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a sign of the prohibition times:

In 1929 I visited friends in New York City. Cocktails were served in their home in a matter-of-fact kind of way.

Recently they visited us in Seattle. No cocktails were served. They did not seem to miss them. When the subject came up, they said, "Oh, we don't have cocktails any more, either. Drinking is going out of style in New York, except among a few."

"Why is that?"

"The price of liquor has gone up so fast and the quality has gone down so fast that people can't afford it. They haven't the money and they don't want the risk. Practically none of our friends, all of whom used to serve liquor, are doing so now." (MRS.) DOROTHY R. ALLEN.

Seattle, Wash.